Employment and Earnings

including The Monthly Report on the Labor Force . . .

Vol. 8, No. 4 *October 1961*

Employment
Unemployment
Hours and Earnings
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Arthur J. Goldberg, *Secretary*
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The information shown in this publication is obtained through the joint cooperation of private individuals and organizations, business establishments, and several government agencies.

Labor force statistics, showing the employment status and hours of work of the noninstitutional population, both farm and nonfarm, are compiled each month from data obtained by personal interviews of a sample of 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country. Percentages of the population in a given category are derived from the sample and then applied to independent population estimates prepared by the Bureau of the Census. Monthly data on the labor force are collected and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census under contract with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Payroll employment statistics, which provide detailed industry information for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas on the employment, hours, and earnings of nonfarm wage and salary workers, are collected directly from employers. Each month a sample of industrial and commercial establishments, employing collectively about 25,000,000 workers, submit payroll information to cooperating State agencies (listed on the inside back cover). These agencies edit the data, use them for the preparation of State and area estimates, then transmit them to the BLS for the preparation of national estimates. The costs of the State and area program are financed jointly in 44 States by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS; the costs in the remaining States are jointly shared by the State Departments of Labor and the BLS. Employers' contribution reports under the unemployment insurance system are the major source of benchmarks on which the payroll employment estimates are based. These reports, which cover about 75 percent of total nonfarm employment for the U.S., are collected and tabulated by State employment security agencies under BES direction. Benchmark data for the remaining 25 percent are obtained from the social security records of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, the Civil Service Commission, the Interstate Commerce Commission, and several other government and private organizations.

Labor turnover statistics, showing the rate of accessions and separations by industry for the Nation and for selected States and areas, are collected directly from employers. The sample used is smaller than that for the payroll employment statistics and is limited to manufacturing, mining, and communication industries. The 42 State agencies presently in the cooperative turnover program have the same responsibilities as in the employment statistics program, and the costs of the program in these States are shared by the Bureau of Employment Security and the BLS.

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

Vol. 8 No. 4 October 1961

Data formerly published by the Bureau of the Census in The Monthly Report on the Labor Force (Series P-57) are shown in Section A.

DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Harold Goldstein, Chief

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Including THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE

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ANNOUNCEMENT

CHANGES IN CLASSIFICATION TO BE INTRODUCED NEXT MONTH

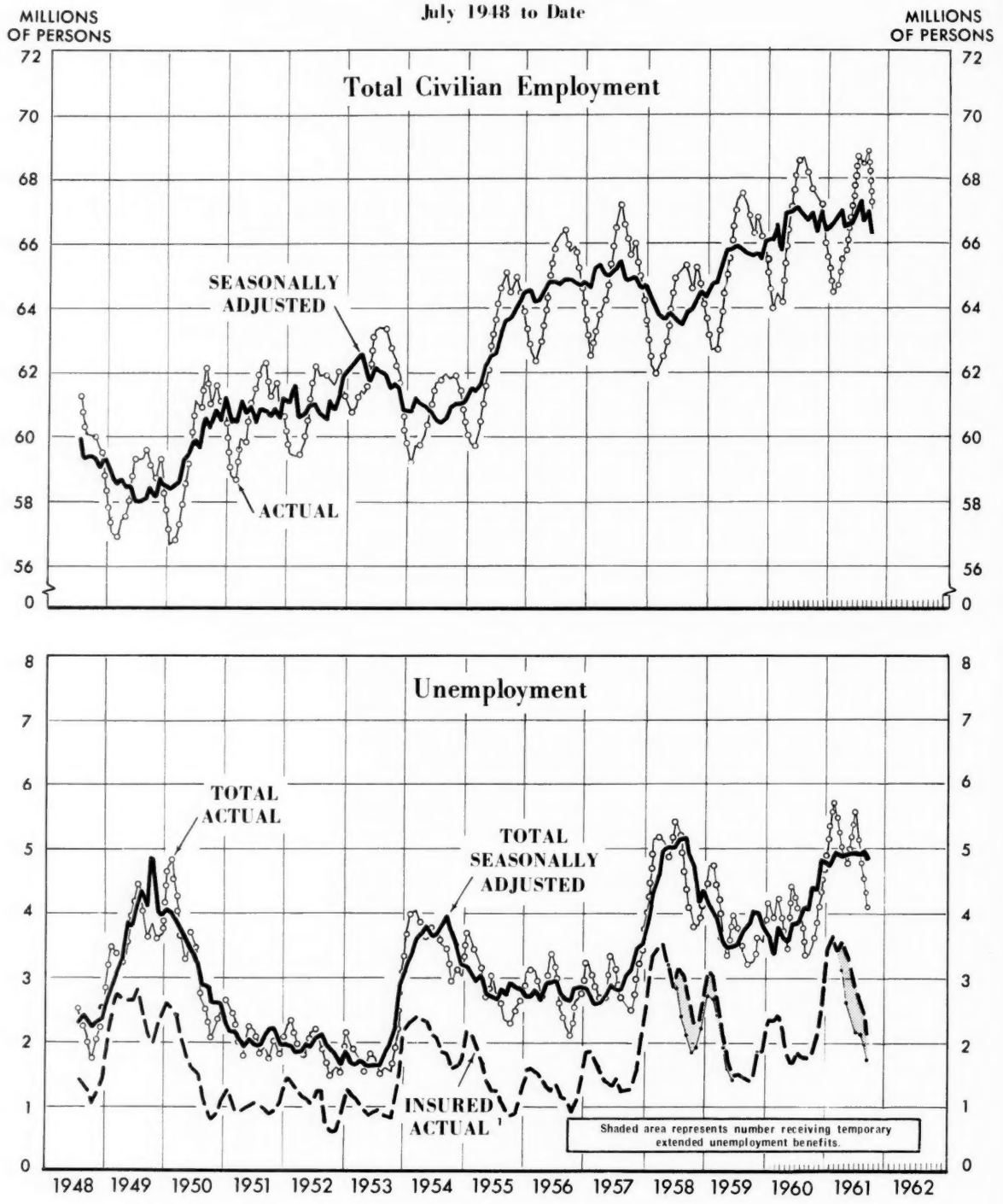
Beginning with the November issue, all national series in sections B, C, and D will be based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification. State and area series in Employment and Earnings have been published on this classification since March 1959. Other innovations such as a new benchmark will also be introduced, and these changes will be explained in an article which will appear in next month's issue.

The November issue will also be the Annual Supplement for 1961. Annual averages for all series will appear in this report.

TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Actual and Seasonally Adjusted

July 1948 to Date



[1] Insured under following programs: State unemployment insurance, unemployment compensation for Federal employees, veterans, ex-servicemen, railroad workers (RRB) and temporary programs.

Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT HIGHLIGHTS

September 1961

THE MONTHLY REPORT ON THE LABOR FORCE: SEPTEMBER 1961

Overall changes in the job situation were mainly seasonal between August and September, but there were numerous indications of continuing recovery.

The number of workers on nonfarm payrolls rose by one-half million to 53.9 million in September. Contributing to the increase was a rise of 360,000 in State and local governments with the reopening of schools, and a rise of 150,000 in manufacturing as its usual fall buildup took place. The September total was a record high, and represented a gain of 2.6 million jobs since February, nearly double the normal increase for this period.

The expected large pickup in automobile employment for new model production was not fully realized because of strikes at plants of General Motors. Moreover, the strike resulted in a sharp drop in the average workweek for all manufacturing from 40.1 hours in August to 39.6 hours in September. A rise in the workweek is more usual between these months, but the average was reduced because many auto workers worked for only a few hours during the reporting week before going on strike. Hurricane Carla, which sharply depressed agricultural employment, also reduced construction employment somewhat more than seasonally. In addition, the observance of religious holidays during the report week resulted in shorter average hours in the apparel industry and was a factor in the larger-than-seasonal decline in employment in that industry. Most other employment changes in manufacturing were close to the seasonal pattern.

Largely because of the decline in average hours, weekly earnings of factory workers dropped by more than a dollar, to $92.66 in September. However, this was $1.58 higher than a year earlier.

As reported on October 3, total employment dropped by 1.5 million over the month to 67.0 million in September. The drop was more than seasonal, mainly because the bad weather due to the hurricane sharply curtailed agricultural employment. Total nonagricultural employment, including the self-employed, unpaid family workers, and domestics, fell about seasonally to 61.4 million, but still was at the record for the month.[1] Among the employed were 2.5 million nonfarm workers on part time for economic reasons, 600,000 fewer than a month earlier and the same as in September 1960.

Total unemployment fell seasonally by 450,000 over the month to 4.1 million in September. Insured unemployment under State programs dropped by about 250,000 during the same period to 1.6 million.

---

[1] Total nonagricultural employment, measured from the household survey, typically declines in September with the withdrawal of young persons from the labor force, while the count of workers on nonagricultural payrolls typically rises. The divergence occurs because the household survey counts vacationing workers with a job as employed whether or not they receive pay. Detailed statistics from the household survey show that unpaid absences among nonfarm wage and salary workers fell by almost one million between August and September, despite an increase in the number on strike--although neither of these changes affected the number counted as employed. On the other hand, workers returning to the payroll from unpaid vacations increase the count of workers in the payroll survey.

The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment, at 6.8 percent, was approximately at the same level for the 10th straight month. However, unemployment among adult men was reduced more than seasonally--from 6.1 percent (seasonally adjusted) in August to 5.7 percent in September.

As a result of the decline in agriculture in September, the labor force showed no gain over the year.

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over) declined by 200,000 to 1-1/4 million in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. This was the second month of better-than-seasonal improvement in long-term unemployment. There has also been a substantial reduction in the number continuously out of work for 6 months or longer. This group has come down from 1 million in July to 3/4 million in September, but was still nearly twice the level of a year ago.

Nonfarm Payroll Employment

The largest nonfarm employment change in September was an increase of 360,000 in State and local governments resulting from the reopening of schools. The increase was more than seasonal, partly because more school systems had started their fall terms by the time of the September survey week than in other years, and also because the expansion which has been taking place in school systems is noted mainly at the start of the school year. At 6.6 million, employment in State and local governments was at a record high and 275,000 higher than a year earlier.

Other large changes included a rise of about 100,000 employees in trade as the fall buildup in the number of sales personnel got under way. The drop of 60,000 in construction employment was somewhat more than usual because of the bad weather.

Employment in manufacturing rose by 150,000 to 16.4 million. The largest increase (65,000) occurred in the transportation equipment industry, representing mainly recalls of workers laid off during the auto model changeover period last month. However, the rise was comparatively small, considering the timing of new model introductions this year, because of the General Motors strike. Moreover, many of the workers counted as employed were at work for only a short period during the week. Some of the employment increase in transportation equipment resulted from a pickup in the aircraft industry. Employment in primary metals continued to show small gains, while apparel industry employment dipped in part because of holiday-connected plant shutdowns.

Most other changes in the manufacturing sector were seasonal, in contrast to the pervasive gains made during the recent recovery period.

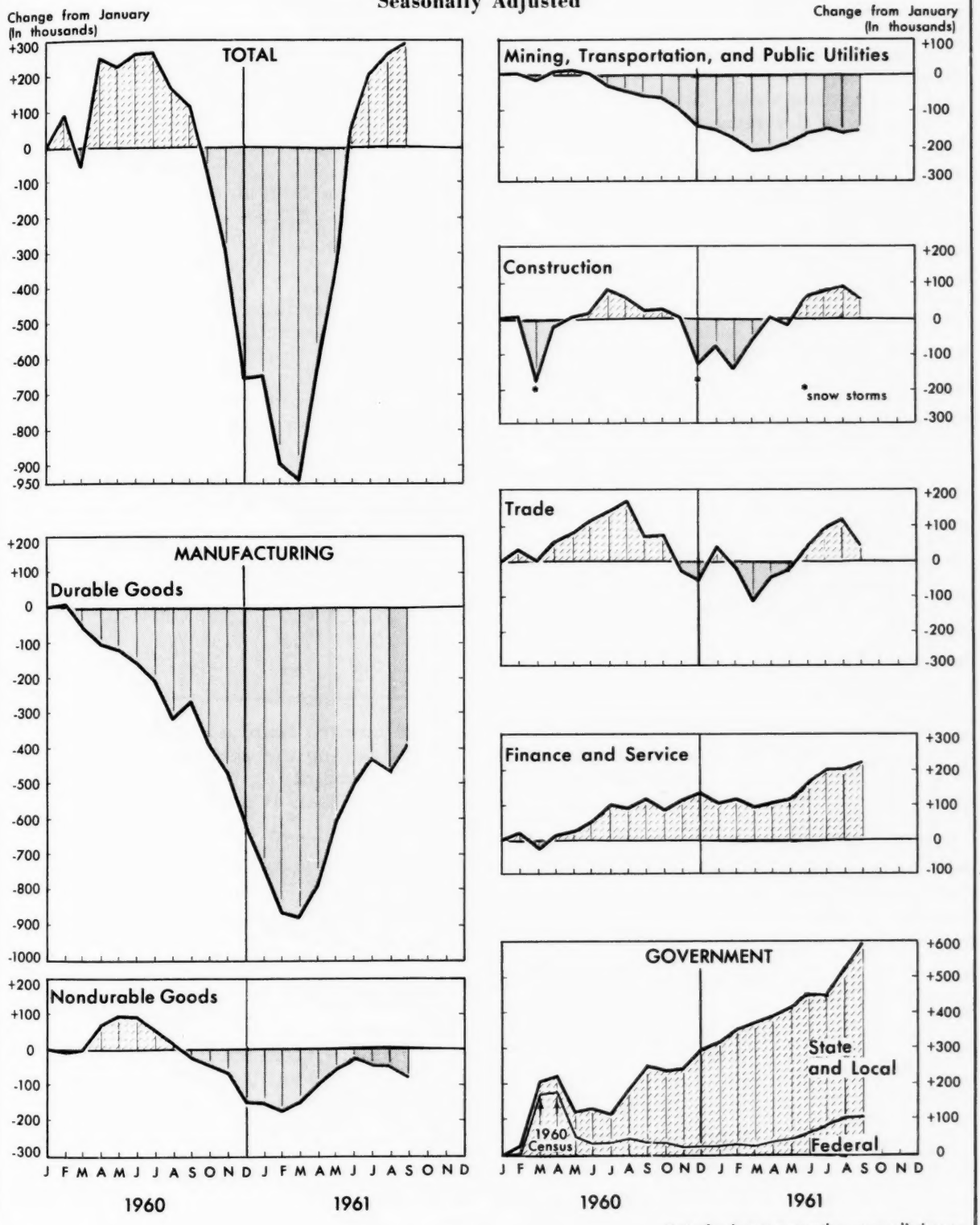
Manufacturing employment in September was still short of prerecession levels, down by 180,000 over the year and by 470,000, on a seasonally adjusted basis, from its previous peak in February 1960. However, at the trough of the recession in February 1961, factory employment had been one million below the peak.

Factory Hours and Earnings

Largely because many GM workers on strike in the automobile and fabricated metals industries worked for only a few hours during the week, the average workweek for all manufacturing fell by 0.5 hour to 39.6 hours in September. In the transportation equipment industry (which includes automobiles), the workweek plummetted 5.3 hours to a record low of 34.7 hours, and in fabricated metals it fell by 1.0 hour.

CHANGES IN NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT FROM JANUARY 1960

Seasonally Adjusted



Data for last two months are preliminary.

The workweek in the apparel industry declined by 0.9 hour, in large part because of the observance of the Jewish New Year which occurred during the survey week. Changes in hours of work among other manufacturing industries were primarily seasonal.

Although the workweek for manufacturing as a whole was equal to its year-ago level, it was above a year ago in most industry groups; however, transportation equipment was down 5.5 hours and fabricated metals down 0.7 hour over the year.

Overtime work, at 2.5 hours in September, was also at its year-ago level and approximately the same as in August. Heavy overtime schedules in auto plants not affected by strike largely offset the effect of the strike on average overtime hours.

Weekly earnings in manufacturing fell by $1.17 to $92.66 as a result of the shortened workweek. Hourly earnings were unchanged at $2.34.

Unemployment

In periods of economic recovery, unemployment tends to lag behind the gains in production, hours of work and other aspects of economic activity. However, during the recovery period of 1961, the seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment has been holding up longer than it did in previous business cycles. The rate has been at a complete standstill during the 7-month period since the bottom of the 1960-61 recession was reached last February. The table below shows the trend in each of three postwar cycles.

Table A. Seasonally Adjusted Rate of Unemployment in Three Postwar Business Cycles

Prerecession level	Recession trough	Month after recession trough						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
May 1960..... 5.1	Feb. 1961..... 6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.8
July 1957..... 4.2	Apr. 1958..... 7.3	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.1
July 1953..... 2.7	Aug. 1954..... 6.0	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.6

In the 1960-61 cycle, unemployment started upward from a relatively high level (5.1 percent) but it did not move up as sharply during the recession phase as in previous cycles. Thus, even with the longer period of lag in 1961, the unemployment rate is no farther from its prerecession level than at a comparable point in earlier recoveries.

Duration of Unemployment. About 1.8 million (44 percent) of the unemployed in September had been seeking work less than 5 weeks. The number of short-term unemployed was up slightly over the month, possibly reflecting the indirect effects of temporary factors such as the auto strikes and hurricane Carla.

Long-term unemployment (15 weeks and over) declined by 200,000 to 1-1/4 million in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. This was the second month of better-than-seasonal improvement in long-term unemployment. There has also been a substantial reduction in the number continuously out of work for 6 months or longer. This group has come down from 1 million in July to 3/4 million in September, but was still nearly twice the level of a year ago.

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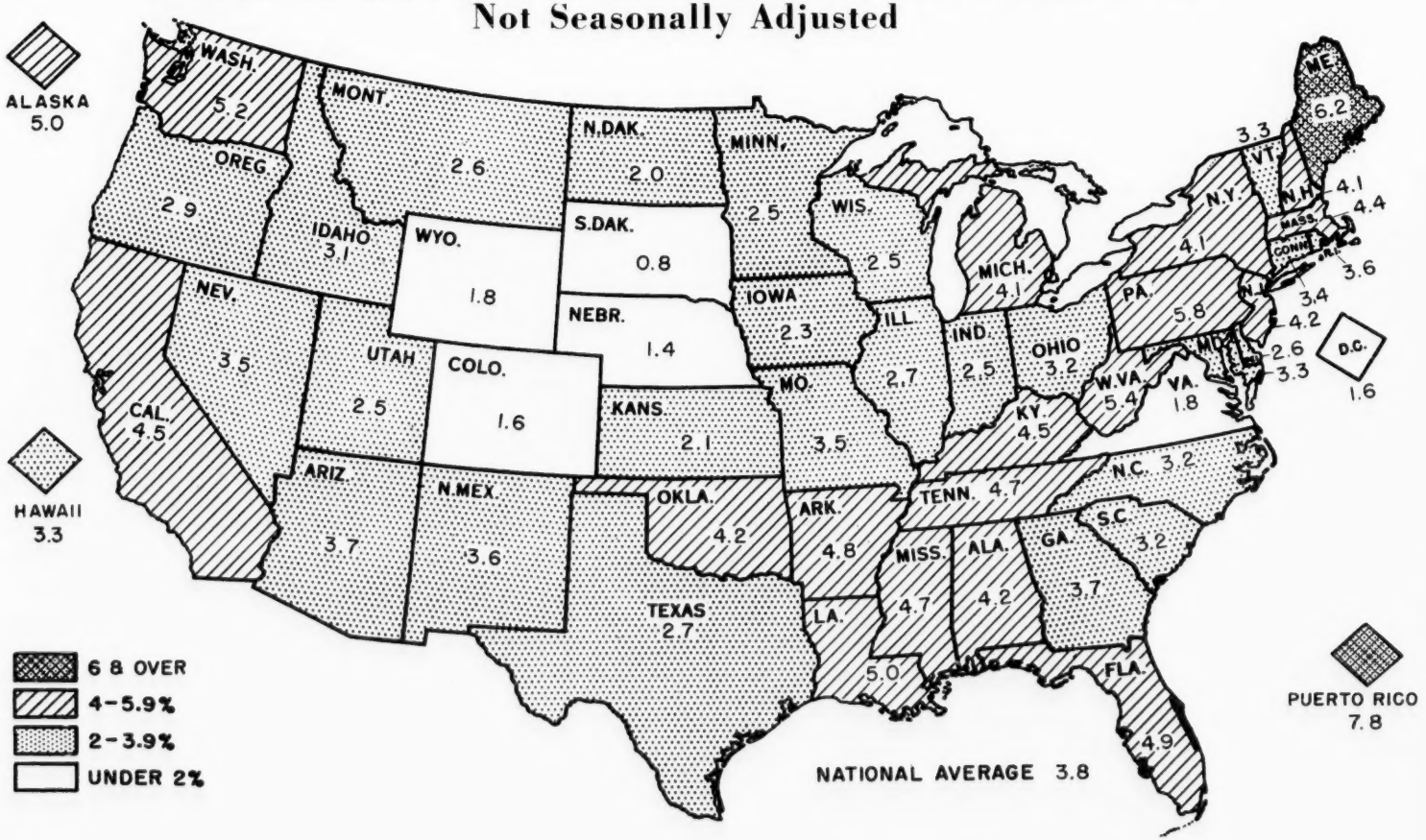
RATES OF INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT,[1] SEPTEMBER 1961

Not Seasonally Adjusted



BASED ON AV. COVERED EMPLOYMENT
12 MOS. ENDING DECEMBER 1960

[1] Insured jobless under State unemployment insurance programs, week ending Sept. 16, excludes workers who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers, and persons from jobs not covered by State unemployment insurance programs.

Source: Bureau of Employment Security

Characteristics of the Unemployed.

Unemployment among adult men 20 years of age and over declined by 300,000 in September, about twice the normal drop for this time of year. There was a seasonal decline of 150,000 among teenagers, but the number of unemployed women remained virtually unchanged.

On a seasonally adjusted basis, the unemployment rate for adult men decreased to 5.7 percent in September from 6.1 percent in August but was not significantly below last February. The rate for adult women has shown more variability during the year but was also unchanged from its February level (6.4 percent).

About half the unemployed in September 1961--2 million--were adult men, including 1.3 million married men. These were the lowest numbers for the year thus far, but virtually all of the improvement since February has been seasonal. There were 800,000 teenagers among the unemployed in September, one-fifth of the jobless total. Nearly 60 percent of these unemployed youngsters (450,000) were 18- and 19-year-olds. Among the younger teenagers, half were not in school full time. There were approximately 850,000 14- to 17-year-olds in the labor force and not in school, with an unemployment rate of 22 percent (not seasonally adjusted).

Insured Unemployment

Insured unemployment under regular State programs moved down about 250,000 between August and September to a little under 1.6 million. Recalls to work in the auto and allied industries following the model change period, as well as a seasonal pickup in trade and service activities, were major factors in the decline. Claimant exhaustions under the State programs dropped from 205,000 in August to an estimated 160,000 in September. In September a year ago, exhaustions totaled 120,000.

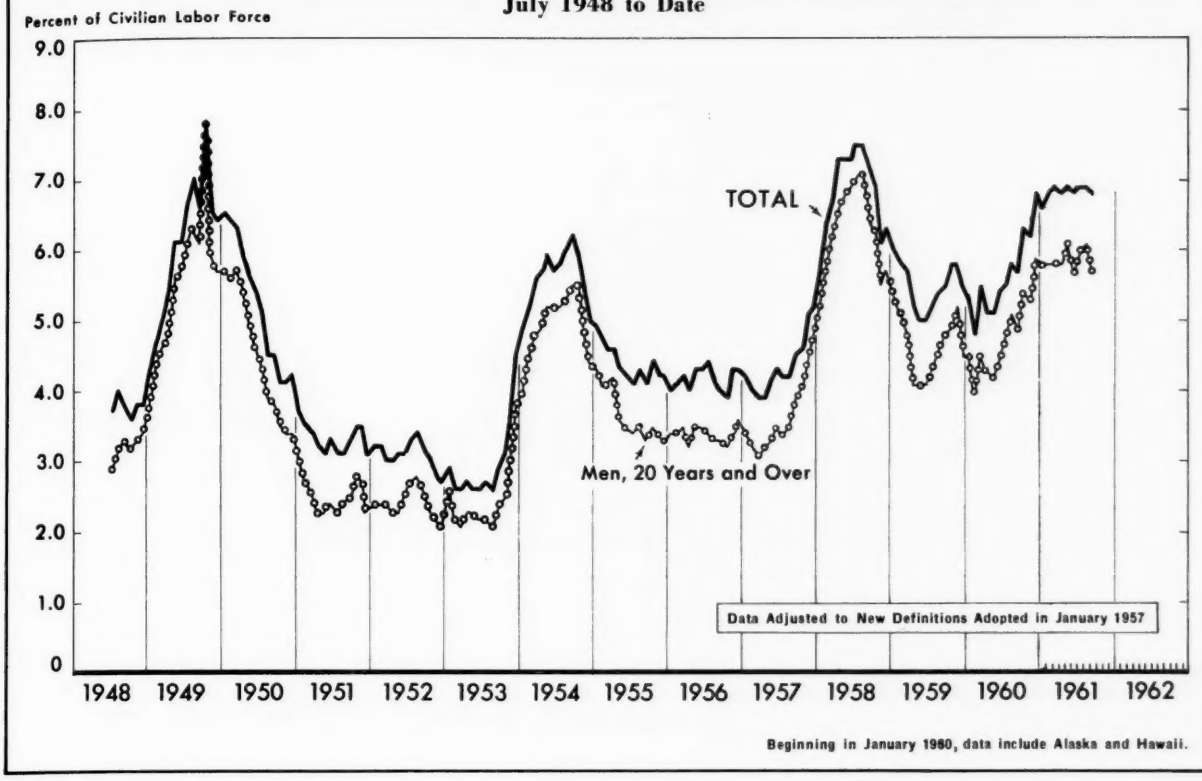
The number of persons who had exhausted their regular State benefits and were insured under the Temporary Extended Compensation program (TEC) dropped from 443,000 in mid-August to 390,000 in mid-September. Since early June, the number under this program has dropped by nearly one-half, due in large part to persons exhausting their TEC rights.

All but six States reported a decline in regular State insured unemployment over the month. The recall of auto workers was mainly responsible for the largest drop--64,000 in Michigan--and was an important factor in the decreases of 23,000 in California and 12,000 in Wisconsin. A drop of 21,000 in New York reflected a pickup in construction and trade, which more than offset increased unemployment in some segments of the apparel industry. Reductions of about 15,000 each in Illinois, Ohio, and in Pennsylvania were largely attributed to improvements in the trade, service, and hard goods industries.

The national rate of insured unemployment (not seasonally adjusted) was 3.8 percent in September, compared with 4.5 percent in August and 4.0 percent in September a year ago. Four States and Puerto Rico had rates of more than 5 percent--Puerto Rico (7.8), Maine (6.2), Pennsylvania (5.8), West Virginia (5.4), and Washington (5.2). Michigan's rate was down from 7.7 to 4.1 percent over the month with the recall of auto workers.

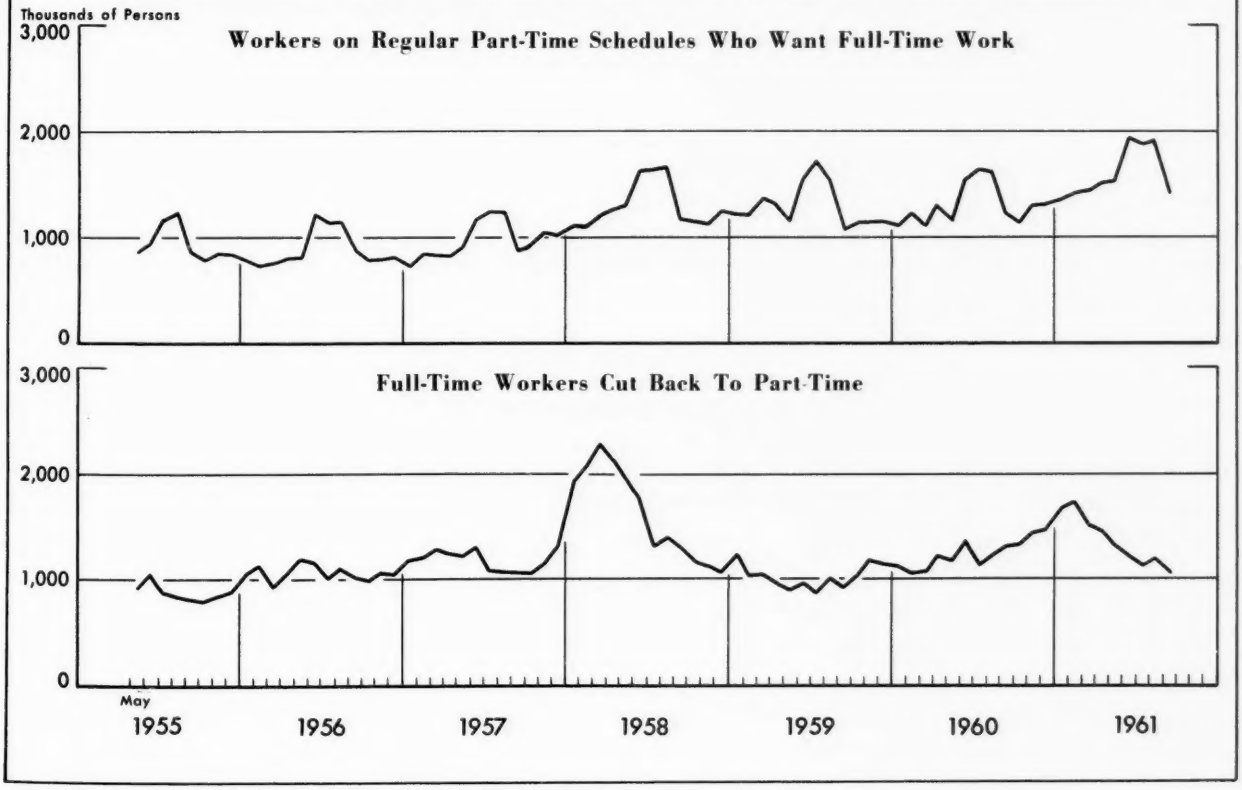
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

July 1948 to Date



Beginning in January 1960, data include Alaska and Hawaii.

PERSONS IN NONFARM INDUSTRIES WORKING PART TIME FOR ECONOMIC REASONS



Total Employment

Total employment declined by 1.5 million between August and September to 67.0 million. Employment usually drops appreciably in September as large numbers of school-age youngsters leave the labor force. This year's drop also reflected the effects of the hurricane, particularly in farm areas. Agricultural employment fell by 650,000 to 5.7 million, whereas it is not expected to change significantly at this time of year.

Nonagricultural employment fell by 800,000 to 61.4 million. The change was mainly seasonal, although there were some indications that it was accentuated by the hurricane.

As usual in September, there was a substantial reduction (1.6 million) in the number of nonfarm jobholders under 25 years of age, with the withdrawal of many high school and college students from the labor force. At the same time, about 800,000 workers over 25 were added to nonfarm employment; these were mainly teachers and other school employees, but the gain also reflected the further job pickup in durable goods industries.

Nonagricultural employment was not significantly changed from a year ago. Year-to-year comparisons are affected to some extent by the exceptionally bad weather this September; for the June-August period, nonagricultural employment averaged 300,000 more than in the comparable months of 1960 and was at record levels. However, considerably more growth would be needed to absorb all of the new workers being added to the labor force and to reduce unemployment to pre-recession levels.

Part-time Employment

Among the 2.5 million workers on part time for economic reasons in September were 1.1 million regular full-time workers whose hours had been reduced below 35. Changes in the size of this group are closely associated with changes in the level of economic activity. It began rising more than seasonally in the second quarter of 1960, reached a peak in February 1961, and moved down rapidly during the spring months. The present level is about on a par with June, after allowance for seasonal variation, and about back to prerecession levels.

Also included among those on part time for economic reasons were 1.4 million who wanted full-time work, but who could find only part-time jobs. These persons usually work part time on their present jobs. Their number rose gradually (seasonally adjusted) during the period from mid-1960 to early 1961 and then remained at the new level. This pattern was also observed during the 1958 recession and the recovery period that followed.

EMPLOYMENT CHANGES IN SELECTED INDUSTRIES, MAY 1960 TO FEB. 1961, AND FEB. 1961 TO SEPT. 1961

(Seasonally Adjusted)

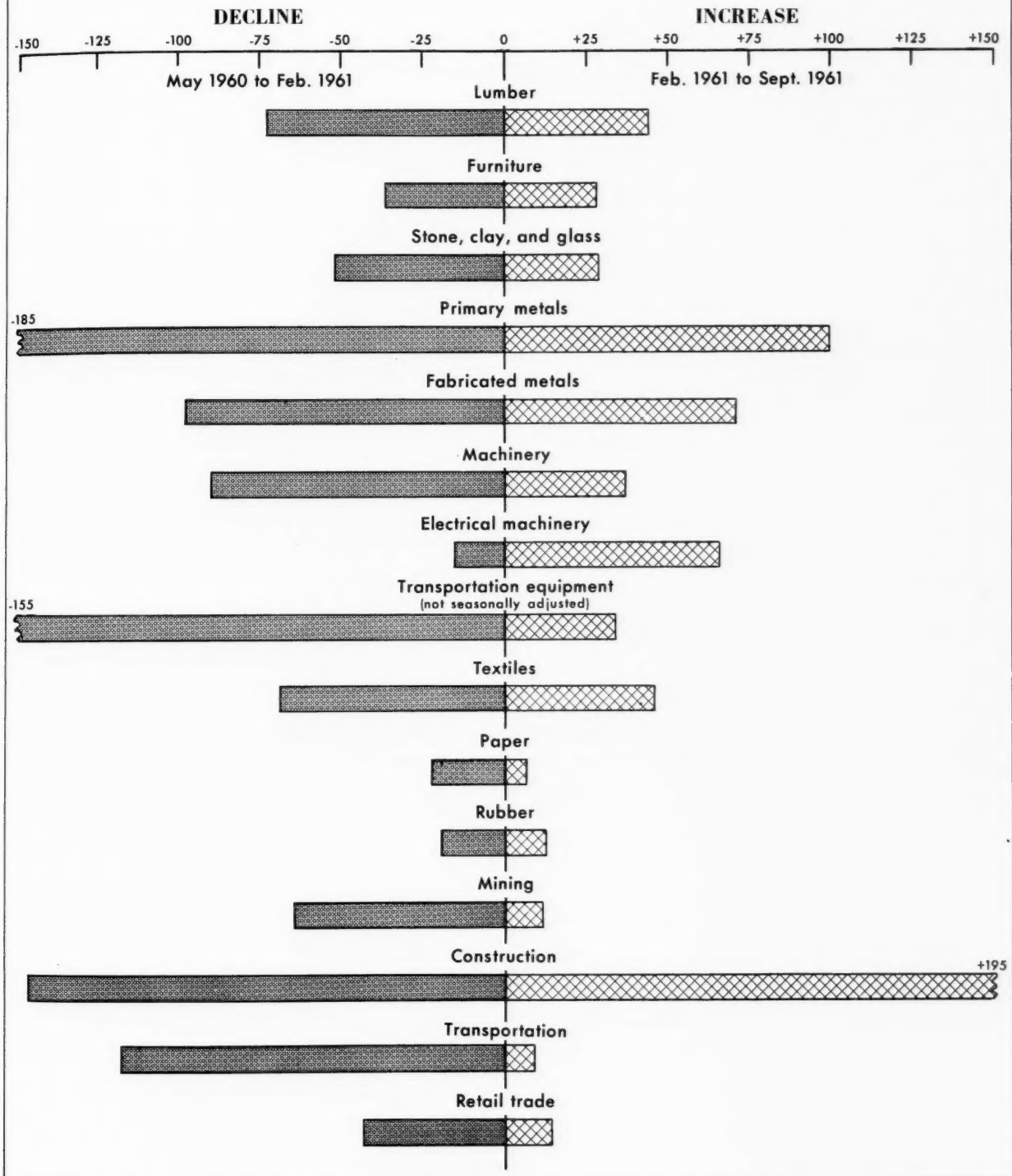


Table B. Nonfarm Workers on Full-Time and Part-Time Schedules
(Thousands of Persons)

Work Schedules	September 1961	August 1961	September 1960
Total nonfarm employment	61,372	62,215	61,179
With a job but not at work	2,747	6,421	2,508
At work:			
On full-time schedules [1]	50,253	47,911	50,401
On part-time schedules	8,374	7,885	8,270
Economic reasons	2,472	3,111	2,549
Usually full time	1,067	1,194	1,319
Usually part time	1,405	1,917	1,230
Other reasons	5,902	4,773	5,721

[1] Includes those who (a) actually worked 35 hours or more during the survey week, and those who (b) usually work full time but worked 1 to 34 hours during the survey week because of noneconomic reasons (bad weather, illness, holidays, etc.).

Labor Force

The civilian labor force contracted by 2.0 million between August and September to 71.1 million. The normal September decline in the labor force is about 1.2 million, mainly reflecting the withdrawal of teenagers from summer jobs. The greater-than-seasonal drop resulted largely from the effects of bad weather on farm activities. For this reason, comparisons with September a year ago (when the labor force was virtually the same as now) are not meaningful. For the year as a whole, the average growth in the labor force has been 1.2 million, just about in line with projections based on long-term trends in rates of labor force participation.

NOTE: For data on insured unemployment, see Unemployment Insurance Claims published weekly by the Bureau of Employment Security.

Table A-1: Employment status of the noninstitutional population

1929 to date

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Year and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed [1]			Unemployed [1]			
									Percent of labor force		
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
1929	(2)	49,440	(2)	49,180	47,630	10,450	37,180	1,550	3.2	-	(2)
1930	(2)	50,080	(2)	49,820	45,480	10,340	35,140	4,340	8.7	-	(2)
1931	(2)	50,680	(2)	50,420	42,400	10,290	32,110	8,020	15.9	-	(2)
1932	(2)	51,250	(2)	51,000	38,940	10,170	28,770	12,060	23.6	-	(2)
1933	(2)	51,840	(2)	51,590	38,760	10,090	28,670	12,830	24.9	-	(2)
1934	(2)	52,490	(2)	52,230	40,890	9,900	30,990	11,340	21.7	-	(2)
1935	(2)	53,140	(2)	52,870	42,260	10,110	32,150	10,610	20.1	-	(2)
1936	(2)	53,740	(2)	53,440	44,410	10,000	34,410	9,030	16.9	-	(2)
1937	(2)	54,320	(2)	54,000	46,300	9,820	36,480	7,700	14.3	-	(2)
1938	(2)	54,950	(2)	54,610	44,220	9,690	34,530	10,390	19.0	-	(2)
1939	(2)	55,600	(2)	55,230	45,750	9,610	36,140	9,480	17.2	-	(2)
1940	100,380	56,180	56.0	55,640	47,520	9,540	37,980	8,120	14.6	-	44,200
1941	101,520	57,530	56.7	55,910	50,350	9,100	41,250	5,560	9.9	-	43,990
1942	102,610	60,380	58.8	56,410	53,750	9,250	44,500	2,660	4.7	-	42,230
1943	103,660	64,560	62.3	55,540	54,470	9,080	45,390	1,070	1.9	-	39,100
1944	104,630	66,040	63.1	54,630	53,960	8,950	45,010	670	1.2	-	38,590
1945	105,530	65,300	61.9	53,860	52,820	8,580	44,240	1,040	1.9	-	40,230
1946	106,520	60,970	57.2	57,520	55,250	8,320	46,930	2,270	3.9	-	45,550
1947	107,608	61,758	57.4	60,168	57,812	8,256	49,557	2,356	3.9	-	45,850
1948	108,632	62,898	57.9	61,442	59,117	7,960	51,156	2,325	3.8	-	45,733
1949	109,773	63,721	58.0	62,105	58,423	8,017	50,406	3,682	5.9	-	46,051
1950	110,929	64,749	58.4	63,099	59,748	7,497	52,251	3,351	5.3	-	46,181
1951	112,075	65,983	58.9	62,884	60,784	7,048	53,736	2,099	3.3	-	46,092
1952	113,270	66,560	58.8	62,966	61,035	6,792	54,243	1,932	3.1	-	46,710
1953 [3]	115,094	67,362	58.5	63,815	61,945	6,555	55,390	1,870	2.9	-	47,732
1954	116,219	67,818	58.4	64,468	60,890	6,495	54,395	3,578	5.6	-	48,401
1955	117,388	68,896	58.7	65,848	62,944	6,718	56,225	2,904	4.4	-	48,492
1956	118,734	70,387	59.3	67,530	64,708	6,572	58,135	2,822	4.2	-	48,348
1957	120,445	70,744	58.7	67,946	65,011	6,222	58,789	2,936	4.3	-	49,699
1958	121,950	71,284	58.5	68,647	63,966	5,844	58,122	4,681	6.8	-	50,666
1959	123,366	71,946	58.3	69,394	65,581	5,836	59,745	3,813	5.5	-	51,420
1960 [4]	125,368	73,126	58.3	70,612	66,681	5,723	60,958	3,931	5.6	-	52,242
1960: September	125,717	73,672	58.6	71,155	67,767	6,588	61,179	3,388	4.8	5.7	52,045
October	125,936	73,592	58.4	71,069	67,490	6,247	61,244	3,579	5.0	6.3	52,344
November	126,222	73,746	58.4	71,213	67,182	5,666	61,516	4,031	5.7	6.2	52,476
December	126,482	73,079	57.8	70,549	66,009	4,950	61,059	4,540	6.4	6.8	53,403
1961: January	126,725	72,361	57.1	69,837	64,452	4,634	59,818	5,385	7.7	6.6	54,364
February	126,918	72,894	57.4	70,360	64,655	4,708	59,947	5,705	8.1	6.8	54,024
March	127,115	73,540	57.9	71,011	65,516	4,977	60,539	5,495	7.7	6.9	53,574
April	127,337	73,216	57.5	70,696	65,734	5,000	60,734	4,962	7.0	6.8	54,121
May	127,558	74,059	58.1	71,546	66,778	5,544	61,234	4,768	6.7	6.9	53,499
June	127,768	76,790	60.1	74,286	68,706	6,671	62,035	5,580	7.5	6.8	50,977
July	127,986	76,153	59.5	73,639	68,499	6,453	62,046	5,140	7.0	6.9	51,833
August	128,183	75,610	59.0	73,081	68,539	6,325	62,215	4,542	6.2	6.9	52,573
September	128,372	73,670	57.4	71,123	67,038	5,666	61,372	4,085	5.7	6.8	54,701

[1] Data for 1947-56 adjusted to reflect changes in the definition of employment and unemployment adopted in January 1957. Two groups averaging about one-quarter million workers which were formerly classified as employed (with a job but not at work)--those on temporary layoff and those waiting to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days--were assigned to different classifications, mostly to the unemployed. Data by sex, shown in table A-2, were adjusted for the years 1948-56.

[2] Not available.

[3] Beginning 1953, labor force and employment figures are not strictly comparable with previous years as a result of the introduction of material from the 1950 Census into the estimating procedure. Population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for total and males. Other categories were relatively unaffected.

[4] Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960 and are therefore not strictly comparable with previous years. This inclusion has resulted in an increase of about half a million in the noninstitutional population 14 years of age and over, and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment. The levels of other labor force categories were not appreciably changed.

Table A-2: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex, year, and month	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force							Not in labor force
					Employed[1]			Unemployed[1]			
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force		
									Not seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
MALE											
1940	50,080	42,020	83.9	41,480	35,550	8,450	27,100	5,930	14.3	-	8,060
1944	51,980	46,670	89.8	35,460	35,110	7,020	28,090	350	1.0	-	5,310
1947	53,085	44,844	84.5	43,272	41,677	6,953	34,725	1,595	3.7	-	8,242
1948	53,513	45,300	84.7	43,858	42,268	6,623	35,645	1,590	3.6	-	8,213
1949	54,028	45,674	84.5	44,075	41,473	6,629	34,844	2,602	5.9	-	8,354
1950	54,526	46,069	84.5	44,442	42,162	6,271	35,891	2,280	5.1	-	8,457
1951	54,996	46,674	84.9	43,612	42,362	5,791	36,571	1,250	2.9	-	8,322
1952	55,503	47,001	84.7	43,454	42,237	5,623	36,614	1,217	2.8	-	8,502
1953[2]	56,534	47,692	84.4	44,194	42,966	5,496	37,470	1,228	2.8	-	8,840
1954	57,016	47,847	83.9	44,537	42,165	5,429	36,736	2,372	5.3	-	9,169
1955	57,484	48,054	83.6	45,041	43,152	5,479	37,673	1,889	4.2	-	9,430
1956	58,044	48,579	83.7	45,756	43,999	5,268	38,731	1,757	3.8	-	9,465
1957	58,813	48,649	82.7	45,882	43,990	5,037	38,952	1,893	4.1	-	10,164
1958	59,478	48,802	82.1	46,197	43,042	4,802	38,240	3,155	6.8	-	10,677
1959	60,100	49,081	81.7	46,562	44,089	4,749	39,340	2,473	5.3	-	11,019
1960[3]	61,000	49,507	81.2	47,025	44,485	4,678	39,807	2,541	5.4	-	11,493
1960: September	61,158	49,570	81.1	47,085	45,003	5,103	39,900	2,082	4.4	5.6	11,588
October	61,260	49,455	80.7	46,964	44,764	4,855	39,909	2,200	4.7	6.1	11,806
November	61,393	49,506	80.6	47,005	44,509	4,629	39,881	2,496	5.3	5.9	11,886
December	61,512	49,186	80.0	46,688	43,596	4,259	39,337	3,092	6.6	6.6	12,326
1961: January	61,621	49,031	79.6	46,539	42,822	4,027	38,796	3,717	8.0	6.5	12,590
February	61,709	49,109	79.6	46,608	42,721	4,094	38,627	3,887	8.3	6.5	12,600
March	61,801	49,309	79.8	46,812	43,103	4,258	38,845	3,709	7.9	6.6	12,491
April	61,905	49,299	79.6	46,812	43,542	4,298	39,244	3,270	7.0	6.7	12,606
May	62,010	49,753	80.2	47,272	44,238	4,553	39,686	3,033	6.4	6.8	12,257
June	62,108	51,614	83.1	49,142	45,839	5,241	40,598	3,303	6.7	6.4	10,494
July	62,211	51,540	82.8	49,058	45,966	5,092	40,874	3,092	6.3	6.6	10,671
August	62,303	51,281	82.3	48,784	45,968	5,064	40,904	2,816	5.8	6.8	11,022
September	62,390	49,621	79.5	47,107	44,713	4,597	40,117	2,393	5.1	6.4	12,769
FEMALE											
1940	50,300	14,160	28.2	14,160	11,970	1,090	10,880	2,190	15.5	-	36,140
1944	52,650	19,370	36.8	19,170	18,850	1,930	16,920	320	1.7	-	33,280
1947	54,523	16,915	31.0	16,896	16,349	1,314	15,036	547	3.2	-	37,608
1948	55,118	17,599	31.9	17,583	16,848	1,338	15,510	735	4.1	-	37,520
1949	55,745	18,048	32.4	18,030	16,947	1,386	15,561	1,083	6.0	-	37,697
1950	56,404	18,680	33.1	18,657	17,584	1,226	16,358	1,073	5.8	-	37,724
1951	57,078	19,309	33.8	19,272	18,421	1,257	17,164	851	4.4	-	37,770
1952	57,766	19,558	33.9	19,513	18,798	1,170	17,628	715	3.7	-	38,208
1953[2]	58,561	19,668	33.6	19,621	18,979	1,061	17,918	642	3.3	-	38,893
1954	59,203	19,971	33.7	19,931	18,724	1,067	17,657	1,207	6.1	-	39,232
1955	59,904	20,842	34.8	20,806	19,790	1,239	18,551	1,016	4.9	-	39,062
1956	60,690	21,808	35.9	21,774	20,707	1,306	19,401	1,067	4.9	-	38,883
1957	61,632	22,097	35.9	22,064	21,021	1,184	19,837	1,043	4.7	-	39,535
1958	62,472	22,482	36.0	22,451	20,924	1,042	19,882	1,526	6.8	-	39,990
1959	63,265	22,865	36.1	22,832	21,492	1,087	20,405	1,340	5.9	-	40,401
1960[3]	64,368	23,619	36.7	23,587	22,196	1,045	21,151	1,390	5.9	-	40,749
1960: September	64,559	24,102	37.3	24,070	22,764	1,485	21,279	1,307	5.4	5.9	40,457
October	64,676	24,138	37.3	24,106	22,726	1,392	21,333	1,379	5.7	6.6	40,538
November	64,830	24,240	37.4	24,208	22,672	1,037	21,636	1,536	6.3	6.6	40,590
December	64,971	23,893	36.8	23,861	22,413	692	21,722	1,448	6.1	7.1	41,077
1961: January	65,104	23,330	35.8	23,298	21,630	607	21,023	1,669	7.2	6.8	41,774
February	65,209	23,785	36.5	23,752	21,934	613	21,321	1,818	7.7	7.3	41,424
March	65,315	24,232	37.1	24,199	22,413	718	21,695	1,786	7.4	7.4	41,083
April	65,431	23,916	36.6	23,884	22,192	701	21,490	1,692	7.1	7.2	41,515
May	65,548	24,306	37.1	24,274	22,540	991	21,549	1,734	7.1	7.1	41,242
June	65,660	25,176	38.3	25,144	22,867	1,430	21,437	2,277	9.1	7.6	40,483
July	65,775	24,612	37.4	24,580	22,533	1,361	21,172	2,048	8.3	7.5	41,163
August	65,879	24,329	36.9	24,297	22,571	1,261	21,311	1,726	7.1	7.2	41,550
September	65,981	24,048	36.4	24,016	22,325	1,069	21,256	1,692	7.0	7.6	41,932

[1]See footnote 1, table A-1. [2]See footnote 3, table A-1. [3]See footnote 4, table A-1.

Table A-3: Employment status of the noninstitutional population, by age and sex

September 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Age and sex	Total labor force including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force				
					Employed		Unemployed						
	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	Total	Keeping house	In school	Unable to work	Other
Total	73,670	57.4	71,123	56.5	5,666	61,372	4,085	5.7	54,701	35,229	10,838	1,707	6,927
Male	49,621	79.5	47,107	78.7	4,597	40,117	2,393	5.1	12,769	114	5,441	1,038	6,176
14 to 17 years	1,810	29.1	1,748	28.4	428	1,107	212	12.1	4,407	5	4,274	12	117
14 and 15 years	664	19.4	664	19.4	182	449	33	5.0	2,763	3	2,722	6	33
16 and 17 years	1,146	41.1	1,084	39.7	246	658	179	16.5	1,644	2	1,552	6	84
18 to 24 years	7,093	82.5	5,806	79.4	613	4,656	538	9.3	1,504	4	1,075	25	401
18 and 19 years	1,909	68.4	1,533	63.5	223	1,102	209	13.6	883	4	687	3	189
20 to 24 years	5,184	89.3	4,273	87.3	390	3,554	329	7.7	621	-	388	22	212
25 to 34 years	10,883	97.8	10,184	97.6	609	9,142	434	4.3	251	7	71	53	120
25 to 29 years	5,237	97.4	4,826	97.1	299	4,310	217	4.5	143	-	49	25	69
30 to 34 years	5,646	98.1	5,358	98.0	310	4,832	217	4.0	108	7	22	28	51
35 to 44 years	11,422	97.7	11,035	97.6	775	9,855	403	3.7	268	9	14	112	133
35 to 39 years	5,873	97.8	5,642	97.7	364	5,051	226	4.0	130	5	10	51	65
40 to 44 years	5,549	97.6	5,393	97.5	411	4,804	177	3.3	138	4	4	61	68
45 to 54 years	9,762	95.6	9,687	95.6	863	8,457	367	3.8	449	12	6	148	282
45 to 49 years	5,197	96.8	5,140	96.7	402	4,536	202	3.9	174	3	4	52	115
50 to 54 years	4,565	94.3	4,547	94.3	461	3,921	165	3.6	275	9	2	96	167
55 to 64 years	6,530	86.9	6,525	86.9	793	5,401	331	5.1	981	12	1	224	745
55 to 59 years	3,740	91.6	3,736	91.6	423	3,143	170	4.5	341	2	1	99	239
60 to 64 years	2,790	81.3	2,789	81.3	370	2,258	161	5.8	640	10	-	125	506
65 years and over	2,124	30.2	2,124	30.2	514	1,499	110	5.2	4,908	67	-	463	4,378
65 to 69 years	1,162	42.6	1,162	42.6	235	844	82	7.1	1,565	17	-	113	1,435
70 years and over	962	22.4	962	22.4	279	655	28	2.9	3,343	50	-	350	2,943
Female	24,048	36.4	24,016	36.4	1,069	21,256	1,692	7.0	41,932	35,115	5,397	669	752
14 to 17 years	1,104	18.4	1,104	18.4	102	870	133	12.0	4,891	275	4,552	11	54
14 and 15 years	389	11.8	389	11.8	54	317	19	4.8	2,899	61	2,818	6	14
16 and 17 years	715	26.4	715	26.4	48	553	114	16.0	1,992	214	1,734	5	40
18 to 24 years	4,114	48.3	4,097	48.2	124	3,464	508	12.4	4,398	3,421	763	29	184
18 and 19 years	1,401	51.3	1,395	51.2	50	1,101	243	17.4	1,330	667	547	11	105
20 to 24 years	2,713	46.9	2,702	46.8	74	2,363	265	9.8	3,068	2,754	216	18	79
25 to 34 years	4,109	36.1	4,101	36.1	147	3,652	302	7.4	7,266	7,159	52	14	41
25 to 29 years	1,973	36.1	1,968	36.0	65	1,734	169	8.6	3,494	3,448	30	3	13
30 to 34 years	2,136	36.2	2,133	36.1	82	1,918	133	6.2	3,772	3,711	22	11	28
35 to 44 years	5,368	43.6	5,363	43.5	222	4,815	325	6.1	6,954	6,838	13	33	70
35 to 39 years	2,590	40.9	2,587	40.9	126	2,289	172	6.6	3,740	3,674	9	18	39
40 to 44 years	2,778	46.4	2,776	46.3	96	2,526	153	5.5	3,214	3,164	4	15	31
45 to 54 years	5,404	49.9	5,402	49.9	249	4,905	249	4.6	5,414	5,294	10	45	64
45 to 49 years	2,867	50.4	2,866	50.4	138	2,589	140	4.9	2,825	2,761	6	21	37
50 to 54 years	2,537	49.5	2,536	49.5	111	2,316	109	4.3	2,589	2,533	4	24	27
55 to 64 years	3,071	37.3	3,071	37.3	167	2,777	127	4.1	5,154	5,018	5	66	65
55 to 59 years	1,903	43.3	1,903	43.3	102	1,716	86	4.5	2,490	2,439	3	26	22
60 to 64 years	1,168	30.5	1,168	30.5	65	1,061	41	3.5	2,664	2,579	2	40	43
65 years and over	879	10.1	879	10.1	59	773	48	5.5	7,854	7,110	1	470	274
65 to 69 years	552	17.4	552	17.4	34	490	28	5.1	2,627	2,519	1	49	58
70 years and over	327	5.9	327	5.9	25	283	20	6.0	5,227	4,591	-	421	216

NOTE: Total noninstitutional population may be obtained by summing total labor force and not in labor force; civilian noninstitutional population by summing civilian labor force and not in labor force.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-4: Employment status of male veterans of World War II in the civilian noninstitutional population

(In thousands)

Employment status	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1960
Total	14,403	14,407	14,451
Civilian labor force	13,972	13,973	14,109
Employed	13,446	13,377	13,649
Agriculture	573	625	599
Nonagricultural industries	12,873	12,752	13,050
Unemployed	526	596	460
Not in labor force	433	432	342

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

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Table A-5: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by marital status and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Sex and employment status	September 1961				August 1961				September 1960			
	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single	Married, spouse present	Married, spouse absent	Widowed or divorced	Single
MALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	88.9	85.8	52.2	55.2	89.1	82.4	53.3	66.7	89.2	87.5	56.0	58.9
Not in labor force	11.1	14.2	47.8	44.8	10.9	17.6	46.7	33.3	10.8	12.5	44.0	41.1
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	96.4	91.3	92.8	89.3	95.9	87.9	91.5	89.4	97.0	94.4	92.6	90.3
Agriculture	8.1	20.0	11.1	15.4	8.4	17.0	12.6	16.5	8.7	23.6	12.8	18.1
Nonagricultural industries	88.3	71.3	81.7	73.9	87.5	70.9	78.9	72.9	88.3	70.8	79.8	72.2
Unemployed	3.6	8.7	7.2	10.7	4.1	12.1	8.5	10.6	3.0	5.6	7.4	9.7
FEMALE												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Labor force	32.5	53.8	37.7	44.8	31.5	53.9	37.3	50.7	32.9	57.5	37.7	47.9
Not in labor force	67.5	46.2	62.3	55.2	68.5	46.1	62.7	49.3	67.1	42.5	62.3	52.1
Labor force	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed	93.7	89.5	93.9	91.4	93.7	89.8	93.4	91.7	95.0	94.3	95.6	93.0
Agriculture	5.3	4.2	2.7	3.7	6.2	3.7	2.5	5.0	7.2	4.5	4.0	5.5
Nonagricultural industries	88.4	85.3	91.2	87.7	87.5	86.1	90.9	86.7	87.8	89.8	91.6	87.5
Unemployed	6.3	10.5	6.1	8.6	6.3	10.2	6.6	8.3	5.0	5.7	4.4	7.0

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-6: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, by color and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Color and employment status	September 1961			August 1961			September 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
WHITE									
Total	112,791	53,767	59,023	112,644	53,708	58,936	110,476	52,701	57,775
Labor force	63,065	42,312	20,754	64,945	43,922	21,022	62,952	42,232	20,720
Percent of population	55.9	78.7	35.2	57.7	81.8	35.7	57.0	80.1	35.9
Employed	59,839	40,444	19,395	61,425	41,743	19,682	60,178	40,525	19,654
Agriculture	4,672	3,944	729	5,359	4,389	970	5,257	4,332	926
Nonagricultural industries	55,167	36,501	18,666	56,066	37,354	18,711	54,921	36,193	18,728
Unemployed	3,226	1,867	1,359	3,520	2,179	1,341	2,773	1,708	1,066
Percent of labor force	5.1	4.4	6.5	5.4	5.0	6.4	4.4	4.0	5.1
Not in labor force	49,726	11,456	38,270	47,699	9,785	37,914	47,524	10,469	37,055
NONWHITE									
Total	13,034	6,109	6,925	13,010	6,099	6,911	12,724	5,972	6,752
Labor force	8,058	4,795	3,263	8,136	4,861	3,275	8,203	4,853	3,350
Percent of population	61.8	78.5	47.1	62.5	79.7	47.4	64.5	81.3	49.6
Employed	7,199	4,269	2,930	7,114	4,224	2,890	7,588	4,479	3,110
Agriculture	993	653	341	965	675	290	1,330	771	559
Nonagricultural industries	6,206	3,616	2,590	6,149	3,549	2,600	6,258	3,707	2,550
Unemployed	859	526	333	1,022	637	385	615	374	241
Percent of labor force	10.7	11.0	10.2	12.6	13.1	11.8	7.5	7.7	7.2
Not in labor force	4,976	1,313	3,662	4,874	1,237	3,637	4,520	1,119	3,401

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Region; Class of Worker
Reasons Employed Persons
Not at Work

Table A-7: Employment status of the civilian noninstitutional population, total and urban, by region

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Region	September 1961					August 1961					September 1960				
	Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force				Percent of population in labor force	Labor force			
		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed		Total	Employed		Unemployed
			Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries				Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	
Total	56.5	100.0	8.0	86.3	5.7	58.2	100.0	8.7	85.1	6.2	57.8	100.0	9.3	85.9	4.8
Northeast	57.0	100.0	2.2	91.7	6.1	59.0	100.0	2.7	91.1	6.2	57.5	100.0	2.8	91.8	5.4
North Central	56.5	100.0	9.2	85.1	5.7	58.1	100.0	10.6	82.8	6.6	57.8	100.0	10.1	85.7	4.2
South	55.8	100.0	11.9	82.5	5.6	56.9	100.0	12.2	81.8	6.0	57.7	100.0	13.7	81.8	4.5
West	57.3	100.0	7.9	86.5	5.6	59.3	100.0	8.6	85.5	5.9	58.2	100.0	9.6	85.1	5.3
Urban	57.3	100.0	1.1	92.3	6.6	58.8	100.0	1.3	91.7	7.0	58.3	100.0	1.5	93.0	5.5
Northeast	57.4	100.0	.4	93.0	6.6	59.2	100.0	.5	92.9	6.6	58.0	100.0	.6	93.8	5.6
North Central	56.5	100.0	.7	92.5	6.8	58.0	100.0	.9	90.9	8.2	58.0	100.0	.9	93.9	5.2
South	57.2	100.0	1.5	92.1	6.4	58.3	100.0	1.8	91.5	6.7	58.5	100.0	1.9	92.9	5.2
West	58.3	100.0	2.5	91.2	6.3	59.7	100.0	2.7	90.9	6.4	59.1	100.0	3.5	90.6	5.9

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-8: Employed persons, by type of industry, class of worker, and sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Type of industry and class of worker	September 1961			August 1961			September 1960		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	67,038	44,713	22,325	68,539	45,968	22,571	67,767	45,003	22,764
Agriculture	5,666	4,597	1,069	6,325	5,064	1,261	6,588	5,103	1,485
Wage and salary workers	1,928	1,587	341	2,255	1,833	422	2,512	1,947	565
Self-employed workers	2,713	2,584	129	2,773	2,650	123	2,764	2,661	103
Unpaid family workers	1,023	425	598	1,296	580	716	1,312	495	816
Nonagricultural industries	61,372	40,117	21,256	62,215	40,904	21,311	61,179	39,900	21,279
Wage and salary workers	54,516	35,169	19,347	55,301	35,902	19,399	54,206	34,866	19,340
In private households	2,461	395	2,066	2,634	516	2,118	2,453	312	2,141
Government workers	8,333	5,019	3,314	7,627	4,788	2,839	8,236	4,931	3,304
Other wage and salary workers	43,722	29,755	13,967	45,040	30,598	14,442	43,518	29,623	13,895
Self-employed workers	6,251	4,860	1,391	6,192	4,839	1,353	6,343	4,970	1,373
Unpaid family workers	608	88	519	722	163	559	630	64	566

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-9: Employed persons with a job but not at work, by reason for not working and pay status

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Reason for not working	September 1961				August 1961				September 1960			
	Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries			Total	Nonagricultural industries		
		Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers			Total	Wage and salary workers	
			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid			Number	Percent paid
Total	2,928	2,747	2,427	55.5	6,604	6,421	5,951	67.6	2,630	2,508	2,202	62.0
Bad weather	88	58	42	(1)	3	3	3	(1)	30	13	5	-
Industrial dispute	229	229	229	-	40	40	40	-	34	34	34	-
Vacation	1,336	1,307	1,205	88.9	4,805	4,733	4,451	79.6	1,339	1,317	1,212	87.5
Illness	849	782	678	32.3	831	766	677	34.6	817	756	668	35.2
All other	427	370	273	20.5	928	879	777	31.1	410	389	282	22.7

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000.

NOTE: Persons on temporary (less than 30-day) layoff and persons scheduled to start new wage and salary jobs within 30 days have not been included in the category "With a job but not at work" since January 1957. Most of these persons are now classified as unemployed. These groups numbered 113,000 and 189,000, respectively, in September 1961.

Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-10: Occupation group of employed persons, by sex

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation group	September 1961						September 1960					
	Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution			Total	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female
Total	67,038	44,713	22,325	100.0	100.0	100.0	67,767	45,003	22,764	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,669	5,004	2,666	11.4	11.2	11.9	7,705	4,890	2,814	11.4	10.9	12.4
Medical and other health workers	1,271	586	685	1.9	1.3	3.1	1,339	625	713	2.0	1.4	3.1
Teachers, except college	1,730	503	1,227	2.6	1.1	5.5	1,789	549	1,240	2.6	1.2	5.4
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,668	3,915	754	7.0	8.8	3.4	4,577	3,716	861	6.8	8.3	3.8
Farmers and farm managers	2,662	2,537	125	4.0	5.7	.6	2,721	2,625	96	4.0	5.8	.4
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	6,829	5,739	1,089	10.2	12.8	4.9	7,063	5,998	1,065	10.4	13.3	4.7
Salaried workers	3,652	3,120	532	5.4	7.0	2.4	3,540	3,056	484	5.2	6.8	2.1
Self-employed workers in retail trade	1,584	1,191	392	2.4	2.7	1.8	1,714	1,335	379	2.5	3.0	1.7
Self-employed workers, except retail trade	1,593	1,428	165	2.4	3.2	.7	1,809	1,607	202	2.7	3.6	.9
Clerical and kindred workers	9,702	3,068	6,634	14.5	6.9	29.7	9,803	3,087	6,716	14.5	6.9	29.5
Stenographers, typists, and secretaries	2,400	59	2,341	3.6	.1	10.5	2,370	62	2,307	3.5	.1	10.1
Other clerical and kindred workers	7,302	3,009	4,293	10.9	6.7	19.2	7,433	3,025	4,409	11.0	6.7	19.4
Sales workers	4,299	2,656	1,643	6.4	5.9	7.4	4,424	2,743	1,682	6.5	6.1	7.4
Retail trade	2,468	1,024	1,444	3.7	2.3	6.5	2,533	1,069	1,465	3.7	2.4	6.4
Other sales workers	1,831	1,632	199	2.7	3.6	.9	1,891	1,674	217	2.8	3.7	1.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8,911	8,708	203	13.3	19.5	.9	8,662	8,457	205	12.8	18.8	.9
Carpenters	904	902	2	1.3	2.0	(1)	857	857	-	1.3	1.9	-
Construction craftsmen, except carpenters	1,905	1,886	19	2.8	4.2	.1	1,833	1,819	15	2.7	4.0	.1
Mechanics and repairmen	2,177	2,164	14	3.2	4.8	.1	1,970	1,953	16	2.9	4.3	.1
Metal craftsmen, except mechanics	1,017	1,010	7	1.5	2.3	(1)	1,097	1,090	7	1.6	2.4	(1)
Other craftsmen and kindred workers	1,809	1,727	82	2.7	3.9	.4	1,790	1,690	100	2.6	3.8	.4
Foremen, not elsewhere classified	1,099	1,019	79	1.6	2.3	.4	1,115	1,048	67	1.6	2.3	.3
Operatives and kindred workers	12,066	8,612	3,452	18.0	19.3	15.5	11,924	8,542	3,381	17.6	19.0	14.9
Drivers and deliverymen	2,348	2,320	27	3.5	5.2	.1	2,464	2,433	31	3.6	5.4	.1
Other operatives and kindred workers:												
Durable goods manufacturing	3,537	2,636	901	5.3	5.9	4.0	3,371	2,475	895	5.0	5.5	3.9
Nondurable goods manufacturing	3,464	1,627	1,837	5.2	3.6	8.2	3,417	1,573	1,844	5.0	3.5	8.1
Other industries	2,717	2,029	687	4.1	4.5	3.1	2,672	2,061	611	3.9	4.6	2.7
Private household workers	2,138	63	2,075	3.2	.1	9.3	2,163	51	2,112	3.2	.1	9.3
Service workers, except private household	6,374	2,888	3,487	9.5	6.5	15.6	6,086	2,786	3,301	9.0	6.2	14.5
Protective service workers	719	686	33	1.1	1.5	.1	751	706	45	1.1	1.6	.2
Waiters, cooks, and bartenders	1,783	549	1,235	2.7	1.2	5.5	1,718	458	1,261	2.5	1.0	5.5
Other service workers	3,872	1,653	2,219	5.8	3.7	9.9	3,617	1,622	1,995	5.3	3.6	8.8
Farm laborers and foremen	2,685	1,798	887	4.0	4.0	4.0	3,492	2,168	1,324	5.2	4.8	5.8
Paid workers	1,680	1,377	303	2.5	3.1	1.4	2,192	1,675	517	3.2	3.7	2.3
Unpaid family workers	1,005	421	584	1.5	.9	2.6	1,300	493	807	1.9	1.1	3.5
Laborers, except farm and mine	3,703	3,639	64	5.5	8.1	.3	3,724	3,659	66	5.5	8.1	.3
Construction	830	828	2	1.2	1.9	(1)	793	793	-	1.2	1.8	-
Manufacturing	1,069	1,036	33	1.6	2.3	.1	1,167	1,128	40	1.7	2.5	.2
Other industries	1,804	1,775	29	2.7	4.0	.1	1,764	1,738	26	2.6	3.9	.1

[1]Less than 0.05. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-11: Major occupation group of employed persons, by color and sex

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	September 1961						September 1960					
	White			Nonwhite			White			Nonwhite		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total.....thousands	59,839	40,444	19,395	7,199	4,269	2,930	60,178	40,525	19,654	7,588	4,479	3,110
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	12.3	12.0	13.1	3.9	3.5	4.5	12.2	11.6	13.4	4.8	4.0	6.1
Farmers and farm managers	4.1	5.9	.5	2.7	4.0	1.0	4.1	6.0	.4	3.0	4.6	.6
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	11.1	13.9	5.3	2.3	2.6	1.8	11.5	14.5	5.2	2.2	2.7	1.5
Clerical and kindred workers	15.3	6.9	32.6	8.0	6.3	10.4	15.4	7.0	32.8	7.1	5.9	8.7
Sales workers	7.0	6.4	8.3	1.3	1.5	1.1	7.2	6.6	8.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	14.1	20.4	1.0	6.4	10.5	.4	13.7	19.8	1.0	5.6	9.2	.4
Operatives and kindred workers	17.8	18.9	15.6	19.4	22.9	14.2	17.5	18.6	15.1	18.7	22.2	13.6
Private household workers	1.9	.1	5.8	13.6	.6	32.5	1.9	.1	5.8	13.2	.4	31.6
Service workers, except private household	8.4	5.5	14.5	18.5	15.4	23.1	8.1	5.3	13.8	16.2	14.4	18.7
Farm laborers and foremen	3.2	3.3	3.0	10.5	10.4	10.5	4.1	4.1	4.0	13.8	11.4	17.4
Laborers, except farm and mine	4.6	6.7	.3	13.4	22.2	.5	4.4	6.4	.3	14.3	23.9	.3

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-12: Unemployed persons, by duration of unemployment

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Duration of unemployment	Sept. 1961 Number	Sept. 1961 Percent	Aug. 1961	July 1961	June 1961	May 1961	Apr. 1961	Mar. 1961	Feb. 1961	Jan. 1961	Dec. 1960	Nov. 1960	Oct. 1960	Sept. 1960
Total	4,085	100.0	4,542	5,140	5,580	4,768	4,962	5,495	5,705	5,385	4,540	4,031	3,579	3,388
Less than 5 weeks	1,814	44.4	1,683	1,995	2,857	1,672	1,600	1,729	2,063	2,200	2,107	1,840	1,637	1,655
Less than 1 week	36	.9	18	18	63	29	13	8	12	11	17	18	27	28
1 week	458	11.2	390	436	817	420	366	515	500	409	558	441	421	441
2 weeks	486	11.9	483	559	853	459	497	416	540	636	579	557	496	488
3 weeks	475	11.6	415	459	667	386	369	407	507	579	541	459	366	387
4 weeks	359	8.8	377	523	458	378	355	383	505	565	412	366	327	312
5 to 14 weeks	1,012	24.8	1,419	1,511	1,148	1,181	1,234	1,903	2,018	1,845	1,418	1,204	949	928
5 to 6 weeks	236	5.8	351	622	343	348	334	371	450	504	394	325	331	212
7 to 10 weeks	402	9.8	695	621	502	503	493	726	958	777	600	522	358	391
11 to 14 weeks	374	9.2	373	268	303	330	407	806	610	564	424	357	260	325
15 weeks and over	1,257	30.8	1,440	1,634	1,575	1,915	2,128	1,862	1,624	1,339	1,015	987	992	805
15 to 26 weeks	497	12.2	527	608	647	1,008	1,205	1,063	950	696	516	488	492	388
27 weeks and over	760	18.6	913	1,026	928	907	923	799	674	643	499	499	500	417
Average duration	16.1	-	17.1	16.1	13.9	16.9	17.5	15.4	13.6	13.0	12.2	13.2	13.8	12.9

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-13: Unemployed persons, by major occupation group and industry group

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Occupation and industry	September 1961 Percent distribution	September 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	August 1961 Percent distribution	August 1961 Unemployment rate[1]	September 1960 Percent distribution	September 1960 Unemployment rate[1]
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	5.7	100.0	6.2	100.0	4.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4.5	2.3	3.7	2.3	5.0	2.1
Farmers and farm managers	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	.2
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	2.9	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.9	1.4
Clerical and kindred workers	12.0	4.8	10.2	4.4	11.6	3.9
Sales workers	5.8	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	9.6	4.2	9.3	4.4	10.2	3.8
Operatives and kindred workers	24.6	7.7	27.2	9.2	27.0	7.1
Private household workers	3.3	6.0	3.0	5.9	3.2	4.8
Service workers, except private household	11.1	6.6	12.2	7.8	9.8	5.2
Farm laborers and foremen	2.8	4.1	3.1	4.2	2.7	2.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	10.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	12.1	9.9
No previous work experience	12.5	-	13.7	-	11.3	-
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[3]	100.0	5.7	100.0	6.2	100.0	4.8
Experienced wage and salary workers	85.0	5.8	83.9	6.2	85.8	4.9
Agriculture	3.2	6.4	3.8	7.2	3.0	3.9
Nonagricultural industries	81.8	5.8	80.1	6.2	82.8	4.9
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	1.7	9.8	1.8	11.1	1.5	8.0
Construction	9.2	8.9	8.3	8.7	8.7	7.5
Manufacturing	28.8	6.5	29.2	7.2	30.3	5.8
Durable goods	16.3	6.7	18.6	8.5	18.4	6.5
Primary metal industries	1.9	6.6	2.3	8.9	3.7	10.2
Fabricated metal products	1.4	4.6	2.2	7.2	2.0	6.3
Machinery	2.1	5.3	2.1	5.8	2.4	5.1
Electrical equipment	2.4	6.2	2.2	6.2	1.9	4.6
Transportation equipment	3.8	8.2	5.9	13.9	4.1	6.9
Motor vehicles and equipment	1.8	8.2	4.3	22.1	2.7	9.7
All other transportation equipment	2.1	8.3	1.6	7.0	1.4	4.4
Other durable goods industries	4.6	8.0	3.9	7.8	4.2	6.5
Nondurable goods	12.4	6.2	10.6	5.7	11.9	5.0
Food and kindred products	3.4	7.0	2.7	6.1	2.4	4.5
Textile-mill products	1.5	6.7	1.5	7.2	1.4	5.2
Apparel and other finished textile products	3.6	10.6	2.5	8.1	3.4	8.7
Other nondurable goods industries	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.0
Transportation and public utilities	4.9	4.3	5.1	4.8	6.0	4.2
Railroads and railway express	1.5	6.4	1.1	5.4	1.5	4.8
Other transportation	2.2	5.1	2.5	6.1	2.9	5.7
Communication and other public utilities	1.2	2.5	1.5	3.2	1.6	2.7
Wholesale and retail trade	17.2	6.6	16.6	6.9	17.2	5.4
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2.5	3.7	1.8	2.8	1.9	2.3
Service industries	15.5	4.7	15.6	5.3	15.0	3.9
Professional services	5.7	3.1	5.8	4.0	5.6	2.6
All other service industries	9.9	6.6	9.8	6.6	9.4	5.5
Public administration	2.1	2.6	1.7	2.4	2.2	2.2

[1]Percent of labor force in each group who were unemployed. [2]Less than 0.05. [3]Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-14: Persons unemployed 15 weeks and over, by selected characteristics

(Persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	September 1961		August 1961		September 1960	
	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group	Percent distribution	Percent of unemployed in each group
AGE AND SEX						
Total	100.0	30.8	100.0	31.7	100.0	23.8
Male: 14 years and over	64.8	34.0	67.2	34.3	67.4	26.0
14 to 17 years	3.2	18.9	1.8	9.2	5.0	19.0
18 and 19 years	3.4	20.6	3.5	19.8	3.1	14.8
20 to 24 years	6.7	25.5	7.6	26.0	6.5	18.6
25 to 34 years	11.9	34.6	13.6	36.9	11.1	21.9
35 to 44 years	12.9	40.3	12.2	38.0	12.9	29.8
45 to 64 years	22.0	39.7	23.5	44.9	23.9	32.4
65 years and over	4.7	53.6	5.0	62.6	5.0	52.6
Female: 14 years and over	35.2	26.2	32.8	27.3	32.6	20.0
14 to 19 years	5.2	17.6	2.9	9.8	5.0	14.0
20 to 24 years	4.6	21.9	4.5	26.1	5.6	23.2
25 to 34 years	7.2	30.1	6.3	31.1	6.2	16.3
35 to 44 years	5.7	22.2	7.4	30.4	8.0	27.4
45 years and over	12.5	37.0	11.8	40.1	7.8	22.1
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX						
Total	100.0	30.8	100.0	31.7	100.0	23.8
Male: Married, wife present	38.9	37.6	40.2	38.8	36.4	26.8
Single	18.7	26.8	18.8	25.7	24.0	23.9
Other	7.2	41.9	8.1	43.5	6.8	30.9
Female: Married, husband present	17.8	26.8	19.6	34.5	16.5	19.7
Single	9.2	23.8	6.0	16.2	9.8	19.9
Other	8.3	28.3	7.2	27.6	6.3	21.6
COLOR AND SEX						
Total	100.0	30.8	100.0	31.7	100.0	23.8
White	78.2	30.5	77.8	31.8	76.2	22.1
Male	49.8	33.6	51.6	34.1	51.4	24.2
Female	28.4	26.3	26.2	28.1	24.8	18.7
Nonwhite	21.8	31.8	22.2	31.3	23.8	31.2
Male	14.9	35.7	15.6	35.3	15.9	34.1
Female	6.8	25.8	6.6	24.7	7.9	26.7
MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP						
Total	100.0	30.8	100.0	31.7	100.0	23.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.8	19.0	3.1	25.9	3.5	16.7
Farmers and farm managers	(1)	(2)	.2	(2)	.1	(2)
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	3.3	34.5	1.9	26.5	2.9	(2)
Clerical and kindred workers	13.0	33.5	13.3	41.3	9.9	20.4
Sales workers	5.0	26.7	4.5	32.0	4.1	24.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	10.6	33.8	11.7	40.1	9.3	21.8
Operatives and kindred workers	27.6	34.6	32.6	37.9	28.8	25.3
Private household workers	1.7	15.4	1.4	14.7	3.4	24.8
Service workers, except private household	13.0	35.9	11.7	30.4	8.3	20.2
Farm laborers and foremen	.8	8.8	.8	8.4	1.4	(2)
Laborers, except farm and mine	12.1	34.2	12.6	37.1	17.1	33.7
No previous work experience	10.1	24.9	6.3	14.6	11.2	23.4
INDUSTRY GROUP						
Total[3]	100.0	30.8	100.0	31.7	100.0	23.8
Experienced wage and salary workers	88.2	31.9	91.5	34.6	85.9	23.8
Agriculture	1.0	9.9	1.2	10.3	1.2	9.7
Nonagricultural industries	87.2	32.8	90.2	35.7	84.6	24.3
Mining, forestry, and fisheries	2.5	(2)	2.4	(2)	3.0	(2)
Construction	8.1	27.2	7.8	29.6	9.2	25.0
Manufacturing	35.9	38.4	38.9	42.2	34.5	27.0
Durable goods	22.7	42.7	25.6	43.7	23.2	29.9
Nondurable goods	13.1	32.5	13.3	39.6	11.3	22.6
Transportation and public utilities	6.5	41.4	6.8	42.6	5.2	20.8
Wholesale and retail trade	16.1	28.7	16.0	30.6	15.8	21.8
Service and finance, insurance, and real estate	15.1	25.7	15.6	28.6	14.8	20.8
Public administration	2.9	(2)	2.6	(2)	2.2	(2)

[1] Less than 0.05. [2] Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000. [3] Includes self-employed, unpaid family workers, and persons with no previous work experience, not shown separately. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960.

(See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-15: Persons at work, by hours worked, type of industry, and class of worker

September 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked	Total	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private households	Government	Other		
Total at work...thousands.....	64,110	5,482	1,888	2,572	1,023	58,628	52,090	2,402	7,949	41,739	5,932	606
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 to 34 hours.....	20.0	30.1	36.8	19.1	44.8	19.0	18.6	65.3	13.5	16.9	19.8	43.9
1 to 14 hours.....	5.9	7.4	11.9	7.0	-	5.7	5.6	41.0	2.8	4.2	7.2	-
15 to 21 hours.....	5.0	10.6	13.0	4.8	20.6	4.5	4.1	11.3	3.3	3.9	5.0	25.0
22 to 29 hours.....	4.7	7.0	6.1	4.3	15.3	4.5	4.5	7.8	3.6	4.4	4.0	11.9
30 to 34 hours.....	4.4	5.1	5.8	3.0	8.9	4.3	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.4	3.6	7.0
35 to 40 hours.....	46.4	13.9	15.5	10.8	19.0	49.4	53.0	18.5	60.5	53.5	20.6	22.2
35 to 39 hours.....	6.3	6.0	5.4	4.8	10.3	6.3	6.5	4.7	6.6	6.6	4.0	10.8
40 hours.....	40.1	7.9	10.1	6.0	8.7	43.1	46.5	13.8	53.9	46.9	16.6	11.4
41 hours and over.....	33.6	55.9	47.5	70.1	36.3	31.6	28.3	16.3	26.0	29.4	59.7	33.9
41 to 47 hours.....	7.8	5.8	7.9	4.5	5.7	8.0	8.0	4.6	7.8	8.3	7.3	6.7
48 hours.....	6.5	3.8	3.6	4.3	2.7	6.8	6.7	3.4	5.1	7.2	7.2	5.2
49 hours and over.....	19.3	46.3	36.0	61.3	27.9	16.8	13.6	8.3	13.1	13.9	45.2	22.0
49 to 54 hours.....	6.5	9.0	8.7	10.3	6.1	6.3	5.7	2.1	5.9	5.8	11.7	6.7
55 to 59 hours.....	2.7	3.6	4.6	2.4	5.0	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.6	4.0	2.2
60 to 69 hours.....	5.4	14.9	13.7	18.6	7.8	4.5	3.4	2.3	3.0	3.5	14.5	5.5
70 hours and over.....	4.7	18.8	9.0	30.0	9.0	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0	15.0	7.6
Average hours.....	40.7	46.4	40.4	53.8	39.0	40.2	39.4	24.0	40.5	40.1	47.4	37.9

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-16: Employed persons, by type of industry, by full-time or part-time status and reason for part time

September 1961

(Thousands of persons 14 years of age and over)

Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Hours worked, usual status, and reason working part time	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries
Total.....	5,666	61,372	Usually work full time—Continued		
			Part time for other reasons.....	303	2,781
With a job but not at work.....	181	2,747	Own illness.....	38	543
At work.....	5,482	58,628	Vacation.....	6	267
41 hours and over.....	3,071	18,508	Bad weather.....	196	722
35 to 40 hours.....	764	28,965	Holiday.....	-	745
1 to 34 hours.....	1,648	11,154	All other.....	63	505
Usually work full time on present job:			Usually work part time on present job:		
Part time for economic reasons.....	115	1,067	For economic reasons[1].....	198	1,405
Slack work.....	104	830	Average hours.....	18.8	19.0
Material shortages or repairs....	-	58	For other reasons.....	1,031	5,902
New job started.....	9	116			
Job terminated.....	2	63			
Average hours.....	20.7	24.1	Average hours for total at work....	46.4	40.2

[1]Primarily includes persons who could find only part-time work. NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-17: Wage and salary workers, by full-time or part-time status and major industry group

September 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major industry group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over			
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons						
Agriculture.....	100.0	36.8	2.6	6.6	9.4	18.2	5.4	10.1	47.5	7.9	3.6	36.0
Nonagricultural industries.....	100.0	18.6	1.9	4.7	2.5	9.5	6.5	46.5	28.3	8.0	6.7	13.6
Construction.....	100.0	19.8	5.0	9.2	3.8	1.8	5.5	48.7	26.1	8.3	5.5	12.3
Manufacturing.....	100.0	11.5	2.9	5.0	1.0	2.6	6.1	56.5	26.0	7.9	7.2	10.9
Durable goods.....	100.0	8.2	1.9	4.5	.6	1.2	3.7	63.3	24.8	7.7	7.0	10.1
Nondurable goods.....	100.0	15.3	4.0	5.5	1.5	4.3	8.9	48.2	27.5	8.3	7.4	11.8
Transportation and public utilities.....	100.0	9.2	1.4	3.5	1.9	2.4	4.7	59.0	27.1	7.2	6.1	13.8
Wholesale and retail trade.....	100.0	24.2	1.2	4.0	3.0	16.0	5.0	32.6	38.3	10.3	9.3	18.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate.....	100.0	13.5	.4	2.9	.9	9.3	18.7	45.2	22.7	7.5	3.8	11.4
Service industries.....	100.0	29.5	1.0	4.2	4.5	19.8	7.4	35.7	27.4	8.0	5.2	14.2
Educational services.....	100.0	20.7	.3	6.2	1.6	12.6	11.7	37.1	30.4	11.0	2.7	16.7
Other professional services.....	100.0	17.5	.4	3.8	1.0	12.3	7.0	49.7	25.7	6.5	5.3	13.9
All other service industries.....	100.0	42.4	1.7	3.2	8.4	29.1	5.1	25.8	26.7	7.0	6.7	13.0
All other industries.....	100.0	11.9	.8	5.8	1.0	4.3	4.6	59.9	23.5	4.7	7.0	11.8

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-18: Persons at work, by full-time or part-time status and major occupation group

September 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Major occupation group	Total at work	1 to 34 hours					35 to 39 hours	40 hours	41 hours and over				Average hours
		Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				Total	41 to 47 hours	48 hours	49 hours and over	
			Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons							
Total	100.0	20.0	1.8	4.8	2.5	10.9	6.3	40.1	33.6	7.8	6.5	19.3	40.7
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	100.0	14.5	.4	5.8	.6	7.7	7.7	43.9	34.0	9.3	3.9	20.8	41.8
Farmers and farm managers	100.0	18.7	2.0	5.6	.3	10.8	4.7	5.9	70.7	4.6	4.2	61.9	54.1
Managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm	100.0	8.4	.7	3.7	.4	3.6	4.3	26.4	60.8	9.1	8.3	43.4	49.6
Clerical and kindred workers	100.0	16.3	.6	3.9	1.1	10.7	12.0	56.7	15.2	6.6	3.8	4.8	37.9
Sales workers	100.0	30.3	.7	4.6	2.2	22.8	5.3	29.0	35.6	8.0	7.8	19.8	37.7
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100.0	11.6	2.5	5.6	1.6	1.9	3.8	51.9	32.7	9.4	8.2	15.1	41.5
Operatives and kindred workers	100.0	16.3	4.1	5.5	2.3	4.4	5.8	47.9	30.0	8.1	7.7	14.2	40.5
Private household workers	100.0	64.5	1.4	2.1	14.5	46.5	5.0	14.4	16.2	4.7	3.6	7.9	24.6
Service workers, except private household	100.0	27.0	1.4	3.1	3.8	18.7	5.2	36.0	31.8	6.5	10.3	15.0	38.7
Farm laborers and foremen	100.0	41.0	1.7	5.8	6.9	26.6	7.3	7.5	44.2	7.4	3.3	33.5	39.7
Laborers, except farm and mine	100.0	29.3	3.8	6.3	6.4	12.8	4.5	44.2	22.1	7.5	5.4	9.2	35.6

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table A-19: Persons at work in nonagricultural industries, by full-time and part-time status and selected characteristics

September 1961

(Percent distribution of persons 14 years of age and over)

Characteristics	Total at work		1 to 34 hours					35 to 40 hours	41 hours and over	Average hours
	(In thousands)	Percent	Total	Usually work full time on present job		Usually work part time on present job				
				Part time for economic reasons	Part time for other reasons	For economic reasons	For other reasons			
AGE AND SEX										
Total	58,628	100.0	19.0	1.8	4.7	2.4	10.1	49.4	31.6	40.2
Male	38,366	100.0	13.5	1.7	4.8	1.8	5.2	48.5	38.0	42.5
14 to 17 years	1,101	100.0	86.8	.4	1.5	5.1	79.8	7.5	5.7	15.7
18 to 24 years	4,542	100.0	18.8	2.9	3.7	3.9	8.3	48.7	32.5	40.2
25 to 34 years	8,818	100.0	8.3	1.5	4.9	.9	1.0	50.7	41.0	44.2
35 to 44 years	9,475	100.0	8.7	1.5	5.0	1.5	.7	48.3	43.1	44.7
45 to 64 years	13,046	100.0	10.3	1.8	5.3	1.5	1.7	51.6	38.1	43.5
65 years and over	1,383	100.0	34.0	1.0	4.7	2.4	25.9	37.7	28.3	36.7
Female	20,262	100.0	29.6	2.1	4.6	3.6	19.3	51.2	19.3	35.7
14 to 17 years	865	100.0	86.5	1.3	1.9	4.9	78.4	10.2	3.3	14.9
18 to 24 years	3,321	100.0	21.0	1.6	4.2	3.8	11.4	64.6	14.4	36.7
25 to 34 years	3,497	100.0	26.0	2.2	4.9	2.8	16.1	55.8	18.2	36.5
35 to 44 years	4,585	100.0	29.4	2.3	4.9	3.2	19.0	49.6	21.0	36.2
45 to 64 years	7,271	100.0	26.5	2.1	4.8	3.9	15.7	50.9	22.5	37.4
65 years and over	723	100.0	48.2	2.3	3.3	4.4	38.2	28.8	23.0	32.9
MARITAL STATUS AND SEX										
Male: Single	5,878	100.0	31.6	2.1	3.6	4.2	21.7	45.0	23.4	35.0
Married, wife present	30,476	100.0	9.9	1.6	5.2	1.1	2.0	48.9	41.2	44.0
Other	2,012	100.0	14.8	1.7	3.4	4.6	5.1	51.5	33.7	41.9
Female: Single	4,746	100.0	28.1	1.1	3.5	3.2	20.3	55.6	16.3	34.7
Married, husband present	11,178	100.0	31.4	2.3	4.9	3.2	21.0	49.7	18.9	35.5
Other	4,338	100.0	26.1	2.4	4.9	5.1	13.7	50.2	23.7	37.4
COLOR AND SEX										
White	52,773	100.0	18.2	1.7	4.7	1.7	10.1	49.3	32.5	40.5
Male	34,962	100.0	13.0	1.6	4.7	1.4	5.3	47.9	39.1	42.8
Female	17,811	100.0	28.5	2.0	4.5	2.5	19.5	52.0	19.5	35.9
Nonwhite	5,855	100.0	26.3	2.7	5.4	8.2	10.0	50.4	23.3	37.2
Male	3,404	100.0	18.9	2.8	5.8	5.9	4.4	54.1	27.0	39.4
Female	2,451	100.0	36.8	2.6	4.9	11.5	17.8	45.2	18.1	34.2

NOTE: Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning 1960. (See footnote 4, table A-1.)

Table B-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

1919 to date

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,543	721	2,648	15,468	3,903	11,141	2,374	6,395	7,893
1959 [1]	51,975	676	2,767	16,168	3,902	11,385	2,425	6,525	8,127
1959 [2]	52,205	677	2,788	16,199	3,921	11,439	2,433	6,558	8,190
1960 [3]	53,137	665	2,795	16,369	3,921	11,698	2,494	6,673	8,522
1960: September	53,743	665	3,095	16,538	3,927	11,722	2,524	6,734	8,538
October	53,631	657	3,031	16,341	3,909	11,799	2,510	6,734	8,650
November	53,370	648	2,870	16,156	3,887	11,900	2,508	6,701	8,700
December	53,547	642	2,573	15,863	3,862	12,465	2,513	6,648	8,981
1961: January	51,661	630	2,404	15,608	3,781	11,518	2,498	6,551	8,671
February	51,314	621	2,283	15,501	3,777	11,332	2,502	6,561	8,737
March	51,621	623	2,433	15,524	3,767	11,391	2,515	6,600	8,768
April	52,073	624	2,638	15,564	3,775	11,444	2,528	6,714	8,786
May	52,645	632	2,822	15,756	3,792	11,502	2,537	6,788	8,816
June	53,374	642	3,059	16,012	3,838	11,631	2,565	6,830	8,797
July	53,112	636	3,121	15,967	3,862	11,601	2,594	6,797	8,534
August	53,411	637	3,192	16,218	3,856	11,599	2,600	6,777	8,532
September	53,920	636	3,129	16,359	3,860	11,694	2,576	6,785	8,881

[1] Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.
[2] Data for this line and 1960 forward relate to the United States including Alaska and Hawaii.
[3] Preliminary.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

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Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
TOTAL	53,672	53,153	52,851	53,496	53,062	-	-	-	-	-
MINING	634	635	634	663	672	-	492	489	516	525
METAL MINING	88.0	86.1	88.2	93.7	94.9	-	70.4	72.5	77.3	78.4
Iron mining	-	26.2	28.6	32.9	34.1	-	21.6	23.9	28.2	29.6
Copper mining	-	32.2	31.8	32.3	32.0	-	26.4	26.0	26.3	25.8
Lead and zinc mining	-	10.0	10.0	10.4	10.7	-	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2
ANTHRACITE MINING	-	8.7	8.7	11.8	11.3	-	7.6	7.6	10.2	9.7
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	133.7	132.2	126.7	151.4	155.6	-	115.7	109.2	130.6	136.0
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	-	294.0	295.8	288.9	291.6	-	203.8	205.1	200.0	202.6
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	-	171.5	172.0	176.2	177.8	-	97.7	98.1	101.9	103.1
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	114.2	114.1	114.6	117.4	118.3	-	94.5	95.0	97.6	98.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	3,103	3,165	3,094	3,069	3,130	-	2,728	2,656	2,645	2,705
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	647	642	638	661	-	566	562	554	576
Highway and street construction	-	332.5	328.5	314.0	322.9	-	305.2	301.2	286.4	296.1
Other nonbuilding construction	-	314.8	313.9	323.9	338.0	-	261.0	260.3	267.2	279.5
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	-	2,518	2,452	2,431	2,469	-	2,162	2,094	2,091	2,129
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	-	867.3	842.8	836.7	857.3	-	757.1	733.2	732.9	751.9
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	-	1,651.1	1,609.2	1,594.5	1,611.7	-	1,405.0	1,361.0	1,358.3	1,377.0
Plumbing and heating	-	318.3	315.3	327.3	321.6	-	261.3	257.6	268.7	262.5
Painting and decorating	-	299.2	277.8	245.1	255.9	-	273.5	252.3	222.6	233.6
Electrical work	-	201.4	195.5	202.2	206.7	-	160.3	155.2	161.9	166.0
Other special-trade contractors	-	832.2	820.6	819.9	827.5	-	709.9	695.9	705.1	714.9
MANUFACTURING	16,326	16,175	15,921	16,505	16,386	12,175	12,027	11,786	12,399	12,265
DURABLE GOODS	9,280	9,151	9,111	9,403	9,296	6,786	6,667	6,639	6,949	6,833
NONDURABLE GOODS	7,046	7,024	6,810	7,102	7,090	5,389	5,360	5,147	5,450	5,432
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	159.5	157.0	156.0	150.2	149.8	76.2	75.1	73.9	73.5	72.0
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	650.3	659.2	654.6	665.6	674.6	583.2	590.8	587.4	598.4	606.9
Logging camps and contractors	-	126.3	130.6	122.1	118.5	-	118.7	123.0	114.8	110.9
Sawmills and planing mills	-	302.8	297.2	313.3	321.8	-	274.3	269.1	285.0	293.1
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	-	135.3	132.0	131.1	133.2	-	114.4	111.2	110.5	112.8
Wooden containers	-	39.7	40.0	42.4	43.6	-	35.5	36.4	38.5	39.7
Miscellaneous wood products	-	55.1	54.8	56.7	57.5	-	47.9	47.7	49.6	50.4
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	389.5	383.8	372.3	393.0	392.1	324.5	319.7	308.3	328.2	327.2
Household furniture	-	277.3	269.6	281.5	281.1	-	237.8	230.0	241.5	241.2
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	-	48.2	46.0	50.2	49.7	-	37.5	35.5	39.6	39.0
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	-	34.9	33.8	37.0	37.5	-	26.2	25.1	28.0	28.3
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	-	23.4	22.9	24.3	23.8	-	18.2	17.7	19.1	18.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	541.3	544.7	538.3	555.3	558.0	434.9	436.9	431.1	449.2	451.5
Flat glass	-	29.5	28.4	30.3	29.8	-	25.3	24.2	26.1	25.5
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	-	107.9	106.1	108.5	107.2	-	91.2	89.4	92.4	90.8
Glass products made of purchased glass	-	16.5	16.3	17.2	17.0	-	13.4	13.2	14.0	13.8
Cement, hydraulic	-	39.7	40.4	41.9	42.9	-	32.2	32.9	34.2	35.2
Structural clay products	-	70.7	70.8	73.8	75.6	-	60.6	60.7	64.0	65.7
Pottery and related products	-	44.0	42.1	47.4	47.6	-	37.2	35.5	40.3	40.4
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	-	119.4	117.9	118.2	120.5	-	93.9	92.8	93.1	95.8
Cut-stone and stone products	-	17.9	17.9	18.7	18.6	-	15.4	15.5	16.2	16.0
Misc. nonmetallic mineral products	-	99.1	98.4	99.3	98.8	-	67.7	66.9	68.9	68.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued										
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,144.9	1,131.5	1,120.3	1,133.3	1,142.1	924.7	910.7	899.2	905.0	909.8
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	-	542.7	538.1	524.6	540.3	-	440.7	435.4	417.6	430.8
Iron and steel foundries	-	210.6	208.4	219.2	213.4	-	177.4	175.3	185.7	179.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	54.5	54.4	57.4	58.7	-	41.9	41.9	44.8	45.8
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	-	12.0	11.8	12.3	12.2	-	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.0
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	-	112.9	110.5	112.4	112.3	-	85.2	82.8	84.0	83.7
Nonferrous foundries	-	56.4	55.7	60.8	60.4	-	45.6	45.1	49.3	48.6
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	-	142.4	141.4	146.6	144.8	-	111.0	110.0	114.5	112.4
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	1,058.4	1,051.3	1,026.2	1,081.0	1,064.9	815.8	808.4	783.3	835.0	819.4
Tin cans and other tinware	-	62.2	61.2	61.3	63.9	-	53.7	52.5	53.3	55.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	-	130.0	124.0	131.2	128.7	-	100.9	95.6	102.5	100.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	-	111.8	109.0	113.6	113.8	-	84.4	81.7	86.0	85.9
Fabricated structural metal products	-	289.9	286.3	295.8	298.1	-	207.0	203.6	211.7	213.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	-	220.0	213.1	238.2	223.2	-	176.9	169.6	193.7	180.2
Lighting fixtures	-	48.7	46.6	49.7	47.6	-	37.5	35.4	38.6	36.4
Fabricated wire products	-	53.7	52.2	55.6	54.8	-	42.6	41.1	44.2	43.4
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	-	135.0	133.8	135.6	134.8	-	105.4	103.8	105.0	104.2
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,570.4	1,563.4	1,569.1	1,605.1	1,615.2	1,069.6	1,060.8	1,067.8	1,104.4	1,111.6
Engines and turbines	-	96.1	94.2	99.3	99.8	-	57.2	56.1	61.1	61.0
Agricultural machinery and tractors	-	135.1	141.9	139.6	144.0	-	90.8	97.4	93.9	97.1
Construction and mining machinery	-	115.4	115.4	119.2	121.6	-	78.2	78.2	81.0	83.1
Metalworking machinery	-	241.2	240.2	249.7	250.8	-	172.7	172.2	181.0	181.9
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	-	173.2	172.5	176.3	176.4	-	118.2	117.8	122.6	122.7
General industrial machinery	-	214.7	215.0	226.7	228.0	-	132.2	132.3	142.7	143.5
Office and store machines and devices	-	145.5	144.5	142.0	140.8	-	92.6	92.2	92.8	92.2
Service-industry and household machines	-	174.9	180.6	180.0	179.7	-	123.6	129.0	130.0	129.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	-	267.3	264.8	272.3	274.1	-	195.3	192.6	199.3	200.4
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,350.0	1,326.4	1,303.5	1,326.7	1,308.0	881.1	858.7	837.3	876.9	861.4
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	-	414.6	411.6	416.9	415.8	-	274.5	272.0	278.5	276.7
Electrical appliances	-	38.5	37.2	40.2	38.4	-	28.5	27.2	30.2	28.6
Insulated wire and cable	-	29.9	26.9	28.3	27.8	-	23.3	20.3	21.6	21.0
Electrical equipment for vehicles	-	65.8	65.3	72.5	67.9	-	49.8	49.0	55.6	51.3
Electric lamps	-	25.7	25.6	28.1	28.7	-	22.1	22.1	24.4	24.9
Communication equipment	-	703.4	689.4	690.9	680.2	-	425.3	412.4	430.1	422.8
Miscellaneous electrical products	-	48.5	47.5	49.8	49.2	-	35.2	34.3	36.5	36.1
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,532.3	1,467.9	1,536.9	1,620.0	1,524.8	1,028.8	972.7	1,047.6	1,135.1	1,036.2
Motor vehicles and equipment	-	635.0	706.7	767.2	680.3	-	464.3	541.0	597.4	508.7
Aircraft and parts	-	636.5	639.0	640.0	638.8	-	352.2	355.5	367.0	364.7
Aircraft	-	364.3	363.4	371.1	371.4	-	197.8	197.0	211.5	212.4
Aircraft engines and parts	-	136.5	140.2	133.2	132.1	-	77.9	81.9	77.8	74.5
Aircraft propellers and parts	-	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.7	-	6.7	6.8	6.6	6.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	-	123.9	123.4	123.7	122.6	-	69.8	69.8	71.1	71.2
Ship and boat building and repairing	-	141.2	137.0	143.4	143.0	-	116.8	112.8	118.8	117.8
Ship building and repairing	-	125.0	120.0	124.3	124.3	-	103.7	99.0	103.0	102.4
Boat building and repairing	-	16.2	17.0	19.1	18.7	-	13.1	13.8	15.8	15.4
Railroad equipment	-	45.3	44.4	58.6	51.9	-	31.6	30.6	43.3	36.4
Other transportation equipment	-	9.9	9.8	10.8	10.8	-	7.8	7.7	8.6	8.6
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	349.2	345.9	340.4	350.8	351.9	221.1	218.2	212.9	225.4	226.1
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	-	62.8	62.4	65.6	65.6	-	32.0	31.3	36.2	35.9
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	-	99.4	98.4	98.7	99.3	-	64.0	63.0	64.2	64.7
Optical instruments and lenses	-	18.3	18.1	18.4	18.5	-	12.0	11.7	12.4	12.5
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	-	45.2	44.6	45.1	45.4	-	30.2	29.7	29.8	30.1
Ophthalmic goods	-	25.5	25.0	26.7	27.1	-	19.6	19.3	20.6	21.0
Photographic apparatus	-	65.4	64.6	67.5	67.6	-	36.8	36.2	39.6	39.7
Watches and clocks	-	29.3	27.3	28.8	28.4	-	23.6	21.7	22.6	22.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry--Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
Durable Goods--Continued										
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	533.7	519.8	493.7	522.3	514.9	426.2	414.5	390.0	417.5	410.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	-	44.6	42.5	46.9	46.7	-	35.7	33.7	37.5	37.4
Musical instruments and parts	-	16.2	15.5	19.2	19.2	-	13.0	12.3	15.6	15.7
Toys and sporting goods	-	107.1	98.6	104.7	101.0	-	90.6	82.3	89.1	85.8
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	-	33.9	32.7	32.8	32.8	-	24.9	23.8	24.6	24.5
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	-	57.4	53.6	60.6	61.1	-	45.9	42.4	48.8	49.0
Fabricated plastics products	-	101.0	96.5	96.2	95.3	-	79.1	74.8	75.1	74.1
Other manufacturing industries	-	159.6	154.3	161.9	158.8	-	125.3	120.7	126.8	123.9
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,622.6	1,606.8	1,514.0	1,628.9	1,601.7	1,166.2	1,146.5	1,054.4	1,170.9	1,142.3
Meat products	-	302.5	303.9	310.9	308.2	-	242.2	242.5	248.3	245.8
Dairy products	-	100.5	101.1	97.4	101.4	-	67.6	68.7	65.6	69.0
Canning and preserving	-	348.8	259.3	362.5	333.8	-	310.6	221.7	324.8	297.2
Grain-mill products	-	113.0	112.4	110.4	112.1	-	78.4	78.2	76.2	77.5
Bakery products	-	288.9	289.6	290.8	289.9	-	163.1	164.2	163.8	162.9
Sugar	-	27.0	25.7	27.6	25.7	-	21.2	19.8	22.4	20.6
Confectionery and related products	-	74.3	65.7	77.0	73.2	-	59.6	51.5	62.4	58.9
Beverages	-	215.5	218.2	216.3	219.1	-	112.4	115.4	114.1	115.9
Miscellaneous food products	-	136.3	138.1	136.0	138.3	-	91.4	92.4	93.3	94.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	107.9	89.5	72.1	107.5	91.4	97.8	79.4	61.9	97.2	81.2
Cigarettes	-	38.1	37.8	38.2	38.5	-	32.8	32.3	33.1	33.5
Cigars	-	21.8	20.6	25.5	25.3	-	20.3	19.1	23.8	23.6
Tobacco and snuff	-	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.2	-	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.2
Tobacco stemming and redrying	-	23.8	7.8	37.8	21.4	-	21.5	5.7	35.3	18.9
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	932.9	929.6	914.4	943.3	953.6	839.5	835.8	820.6	849.5	858.6
Scouring and combing plants	-	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.4	-	5.0	4.9	4.7	4.9
Yarn and thread mills	-	102.4	100.1	102.4	104.2	-	94.6	92.2	94.3	96.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	-	371.6	369.7	384.5	388.6	-	342.4	340.4	355.8	359.7
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	-	28.3	27.8	29.0	29.4	-	24.7	24.2	25.5	25.7
Knitting mills	-	226.2	220.5	224.1	227.3	-	205.1	199.2	203.1	205.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-	88.8	87.5	87.8	89.0	-	76.5	75.2	75.4	76.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	-	41.5	40.1	44.0	43.9	-	34.0	32.9	36.5	36.3
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	-	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.7	-	8.7	8.2	8.2	8.5
Miscellaneous textile goods	-	55.5	54.0	57.0	56.1	-	44.8	43.4	46.0	45.0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,197.3	1,217.5	1,154.4	1,225.1	1,237.7	1,069.1	1,088.3	1,025.5	1,094.5	1,107.3
Men's and boys' suits and coats	-	111.9	106.4	115.8	116.6	-	100.5	95.0	103.5	104.7
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	-	355.8	342.6	356.8	359.3	-	323.0	310.5	325.3	327.6
Women's outerwear	-	332.9	312.3	334.0	343.4	-	299.0	278.9	299.3	309.1
Women's, children's under garments	-	116.1	108.9	118.8	118.8	-	103.3	95.9	105.6	105.6
Millinery	-	20.2	16.4	18.9	19.5	-	18.2	14.6	16.8	17.5
Children's outerwear	-	73.7	72.9	71.9	73.9	-	66.7	65.9	64.3	66.2
Fur goods	-	7.4	7.3	8.0	7.5	-	5.8	5.9	6.4	6.0
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	-	61.1	55.5	61.5	61.4	-	55.3	49.5	55.3	55.3
Other fabricated textile products	-	138.4	132.1	139.4	137.3	-	116.5	109.3	118.0	115.3
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	559.2	557.6	551.2	567.7	567.0	443.7	442.7	436.5	452.1	451.3
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	-	273.0	270.9	278.3	279.2	-	219.8	218.1	225.4	226.4
Paperboard containers and boxes	-	150.1	146.8	154.7	153.0	-	119.9	116.4	123.8	122.1
Other paper and allied products	-	134.5	133.5	134.7	134.8	-	103.0	102.0	102.9	102.8
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	907.2	898.6	897.1	900.9	895.1	577.6	569.9	569.0	578.4	572.7
Newspapers	-	330.5	331.3	331.2	331.0	-	162.3	162.7	165.3	164.2
Periodicals	-	63.7	64.0	64.5	62.8	-	25.4	26.0	28.5	27.5
Books	-	67.3	65.4	64.4	63.8	-	40.7	38.8	39.3	38.7
Commercial printing	-	229.0	228.7	233.0	230.8	-	184.1	183.8	187.1	184.8
Lithographing	-	69.3	69.1	69.3	68.7	-	52.8	52.5	52.7	52.1
Greeting cards	-	23.0	23.1	23.0	22.6	-	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.4
Bookbinding and related industries	-	49.0	48.2	48.3	48.6	-	38.6	38.0	37.8	38.0
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	-	66.8	67.3	67.2	67.2	-	49.8	51.0	51.1	51.1

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	886.0	888.7	884.3	879.8	882.2	535.9	536.0	531.6	537.4	537.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	-	105.5	105.5	105.8	106.7	-	69.2	69.2	69.4	69.9
Industrial organic chemicals	-	351.5	349.4	343.2	347.3	-	211.4	209.5	207.1	210.3
Drugs and medicines	-	105.1	104.9	106.5	107.7	-	56.2	56.5	57.2	57.9
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	-	56.2	56.0	54.4	54.3	-	33.7	33.3	32.5	32.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	-	78.2	78.3	77.8	79.1	-	46.5	46.3	46.1	46.9
Gum and wood chemicals	-	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.8	-	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.4
Fertilizers	-	33.6	32.6	33.9	31.7	-	23.0	22.0	23.7	21.6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	-	34.9	34.8	39.1	36.6	-	22.0	21.9	26.6	24.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	-	116.1	115.3	111.3	111.0	-	67.9	66.9	68.5	68.3
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	218.6	220.9	218.4	226.2	229.8	145.4	146.5	143.9	150.5	153.5
Petroleum refining	-	175.8	173.6	180.3	182.4	-	111.8	109.3	115.1	116.7
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	-	45.1	44.8	45.9	47.4	-	34.7	34.6	35.4	36.8
RUBBER PRODUCTS	251.9	248.0	246.1	258.4	257.1	192.2	188.8	187.2	197.8	196.1
Tires and inner tubes	-	93.9	95.5	101.6	103.0	-	67.8	69.4	74.5	75.7
Rubber footwear	-	23.9	23.6	22.4	22.1	-	20.1	19.7	18.5	18.2
Other rubber products	-	130.2	127.0	134.4	132.0	-	100.9	98.1	104.8	102.2
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	362.1	366.5	357.8	364.2	373.9	321.3	325.8	316.7	321.2	331.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	-	32.9	32.3	34.4	34.6	-	28.7	28.1	30.1	30.4
Industrial leather belting and packing	-	5.1	5.0	4.7	4.6	-	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.5
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	-	20.1	20.1	18.2	19.3	-	17.9	17.9	16.0	17.2
Footwear (except rubber)	-	244.6	241.6	242.0	249.5	-	219.6	216.2	215.4	222.8
Luggage	-	15.8	15.0	16.4	17.3	-	13.4	12.7	14.1	15.0
Handbags and small leather goods	-	31.8	29.3	32.7	32.4	-	27.9	25.3	28.2	28.0
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	-	16.2	14.5	15.8	16.2	-	14.3	12.7	13.8	14.1
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,840	3,836	3,842	3,907	3,921	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,501	2,488	2,494	2,553	2,560	-	-	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	-	840.6	838.3	876.0	904.6	-	-	-	-	-
Class I railroads	-	733.0	731.0	766.2	792.9	-	-	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	-	87.6	87.4	90.8	90.4	-	-	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	-	875.0	876.2	891.7	877.4	-	-	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	-	684.6	692.2	694.5	687.4	-	-	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	-	42.7	42.8	41.1	41.7	-	-	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	-	155.5	154.8	152.7	153.3	-	-	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	-	24.2	24.3	24.1	24.5	-	-	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	731	735	736	745	751	-	-	-	-	-
Telephone	-	699.2	700.1	707.8	713.5	-	-	-	-	-
Telegraph	-	35.5	35.5	36.4	36.3	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	608	613	612	609	610	-	540	540	538	540
Gas and electric utilities	-	588.7	587.7	584.7	585.2	-	519.1	518.7	517.0	517.9
Electric light and power utilities	-	256.7	256.3	257.2	259.3	-	219.7	219.6	220.7	223.2
Gas utilities	-	159.9	159.8	156.9	153.6	-	142.8	142.8	140.7	137.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	-	172.1	171.6	170.6	172.3	-	156.6	156.3	155.6	157.5
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	-	24.3	24.4	24.0	24.5	-	20.8	20.8	21.4	21.7
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,637	11,542	11,544	11,665	11,592	-	-	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,149	3,149	3,136	3,153	3,153	-	2,681	2,670	2,704	2,705
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	-	1,870.5	1,860.1	1,876.8	1,879.6	-	1,611.7	1,601.7	1,628.9	1,632.7
Automotive	-	142.8	142.8	142.2	142.7	-	122.5	122.5	122.9	123.5
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	-	314.7	314.2	315.5	314.9	-	277.3	277.2	279.9	279.6
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	-	445.2	444.0	454.7	458.4	-	379.3	378.7	390.1	393.8
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	-	967.8	959.1	964.4	963.6	-	832.6	823.3	836.0	835.8
Wholesale distributors, other	-	1,278.2	1,276.2	1,275.7	1,273.6	-	1,069.4	1,068.6	1,074.7	1,072.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees					Production workers[1]				
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued										
RETAIL TRADE	8,488	8,393	8,408	8,512	8,439	-	-	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	1,514.9	1,455.9	1,442.3	1,504.1	1,452.5	-	1,344.6	1,332.8	1,395.2	1,344.5
Department stores and general mail-order houses	-	925.2	923.2	951.8	922.9	-	848.4	847.5	876.6	847.2
Other general merchandise stores	-	530.7	519.1	552.3	529.6	-	496.2	485.3	518.6	497.3
Food and liquor stores	1,635.4	1,629.3	1,640.4	1,640.7	1,640.9	-	1,481.9	1,491.2	1,497.7	1,496.0
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	-	1,190.0	1,199.2	1,195.2	1,190.3	-	1,112.7	1,122.5	1,122.3	1,114.1
Dairy-product stores and dealers	-	228.3	228.9	223.7	228.4	-	190.9	191.3	188.4	193.7
Other food and liquor stores	-	211.0	212.3	221.8	222.2	-	178.3	177.4	187.0	188.2
Automotive and accessories dealers	-	800.7	804.4	814.7	819.9	-	699.0	703.2	717.4	723.1
Apparel and accessories stores	610.1	580.4	592.4	619.7	585.6	-	520.1	531.4	562.5	529.5
Other retail trade[2]	3,928.5	3,926.6	3,928.5	3,933.0	3,940.2	-	2,131.3	2,127.4	2,134.6	2,131.6
Furniture and appliance stores	-	389.5	388.8	398.7	396.8	-	349.8	348.7	358.0	356.3
Drug stores	-	403.7	400.9	406.8	400.1	-	381.5	378.0	385.7	378.1
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,567	2,591	2,585	2,515	2,536	-	-	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	-	703.2	699.8	680.9	686.8	-	-	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	-	117.4	117.2	102.0	103.4	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	-	975.7	972.5	946.3	952.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	-	795.1	795.3	785.6	793.4	-	-	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,749	6,741	6,761	6,698	6,685	-	-	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	-	575.5	575.0	508.9	590.8	-	-	-	-	-
Personal services:										
Laundries	-	305.8	307.7	306.7	310.3	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	-	175.3	179.9	175.0	170.9	-	-	-	-	-
Motion pictures	-	188.9	190.5	193.6	195.4	-	-	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	8,816	8,468	8,470	8,474	8,140	-	-	-	-	-
FEDERAL[3]	2,252	2,264	2,258	2,185	2,206	-	-	-	-	-
Executive	-	2,234.9	2,229.0	2,157.6	2,178.0	-	-	-	-	-
Department of Defense	-	924.7	919.2	910.8	919.2	-	-	-	-	-
Post Office Department	-	585.2	584.9	565.9	566.5	-	-	-	-	-
Other agencies	-	725.0	724.9	680.9	692.3	-	-	-	-	-
Legislative	-	23.6	23.6	22.6	22.8	-	-	-	-	-
Judicial	-	5.1	5.1	4.9	4.9	-	-	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	6,564	6,204	6,212	6,289	5,934	-	-	-	-	-
State	-	1,590.0	1,596.6	1,580.0	1,530.3	-	-	-	-	-
Local	-	4,613.9	4,615.4	4,709.4	4,403.9	-	-	-	-	-
Education	-	2,677.0	2,691.5	2,926.6	2,525.8	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	3,526.9	3,520.5	3,362.8	3,408.4	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
[2]Data for nonsupervisory workers exclude eating and drinking places.
[3]Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-3: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch[1]	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Branch[1]	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
TOTAL	2,546	2,528	2,516	Navy	635.8	631.5	621.2
Army	869.9	863.4	875.7	Marine Corps	182.1	178.5	174.5
Air Force	826.8	823.2	813.9	Coast Guard	31.8	31.8	30.9

[1]Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table B-4: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	All employees			Production workers		
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961
Total	53,416	53,401	53,334	-	-	-
Total without Alaska and Hawaii[1]	53,171	53,143	53,072	-	-	-
Mining	631	629	637	-	-	-
Contract construction	2,831	2,867	2,854	-	-	-
Manufacturing	16,095	16,048	16,078	11,954	11,915	11,955
Durable goods	9,267	9,190	9,218	6,776	6,709	6,747
Nondurable goods	6,828	6,858	6,860	5,178	5,206	5,208
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	160	157	156	76	75	74
Lumber and wood products	629	635	642	563	568	575
Furniture and fixtures	388	389	385	323	325	321
Stone, clay, and glass products	535	540	541	429	433	435
Primary metal industries	1,145	1,137	1,129	925	916	908
Fabricated metal products	1,058	1,059	1,050	816	816	807
Machinery (except electrical)	1,597	1,590	1,585	1,097	1,088	1,084
Electrical machinery	1,350	1,344	1,334	881	877	867
Transportation equipment	1,532	1,468	1,537	1,029	973	1,048
Instruments and related products	349	349	344	221	221	217
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	524	522	515	416	417	411
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	1,451	1,457	1,454	1,001	1,008	1,004
Tobacco manufactures	91	82	81	81	71	71
Textile-mill products	937	938	939	844	844	846
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,176	1,196	1,205	1,048	1,067	1,074
Paper and allied products	552	556	555	437	441	441
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	907	905	903	578	576	575
Chemicals and allied products	883	895	895	533	544	543
Products of petroleum and coal	218	218	215	144	144	141
Rubber products	251	250	252	191	191	193
Leather and leather products	362	361	361	321	320	320
Transportation and public utilities	3,812	3,808	3,814	-	-	-
Transportation	2,476	2,476	2,482	-	-	-
Communication	731	728	729	-	-	-
Other public utilities	605	604	603	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	11,637	11,713	11,688	-	-	-
Wholesale trade	3,149	3,149	3,152	-	-	-
Retail trade	8,488	8,564	8,536	-	-	-
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,567	2,553	2,534	-	-	-
Service and miscellaneous	6,715	6,707	6,727	-	-	-
Government	8,883	8,818	8,740	-	-	-
Federal	2,286	2,287	2,269	-	-	-
State and local	6,597	6,531	6,471	-	-	-

[1]Detail adds to the total without Alaska and Hawaii.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table B-5: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region[1]	August 1961			July 1961			August 1960		
	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy	Total	Private	Navy
ALL REGIONS	221.3	125.0	96.3	214.5	120.0	94.5	218.1	124.3	93.8
North Atlantic[2]	99.1	55.9	43.2	96.8	54.0	42.8	99.7	57.1	42.6
South Atlantic	42.3	23.9	18.4	41.2	23.2	18.0	38.3	20.0	18.3
Gulf	20.4	20.4	-	19.8	19.8	-	22.0	22.0	-
Pacific	53.4	18.7	34.7	50.2	16.5	33.7	50.5	17.6	32.6
Great Lakes	2.8	2.8	-	3.2	3.2	-	3.9	3.9	-
Inland	3.3	3.3	-	3.3	3.3	-	3.7	3.7	-

[1] The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Conn., Del., Maine, Md., Mass., N.H., N.J., N.Y., Pa., R.I., Vt. The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in Ga., N.C., S.C., Va. The Gulf region includes all yards in Fla., and all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in Ala., La., Miss., Tex. The Pacific region includes all yards in Calif., Oregon., Wash. The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in Ill., Mich., Minn., N.Y., Ohio, Pa., Wis. The Inland region includes all other yards.

[2]Navy data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Alabama	771.1	764.3	774.5	11.7	11.6	12.6	43.8	42.5	46.3
Alaska	63.0	62.1	67.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	5.9	4.5	10.0
Arizona	338.7	339.1	326.2	15.5	15.2	15.3	34.9	34.4	33.5
Arkansas	369.9	365.3	375.2	5.5	5.3	5.7	21.4	20.4	24.9
California	5,036.3	4,984.7	4,955.6	30.5	30.5	31.1	298.9	296.1	301.2
Colorado	539.4	535.7	524.4	15.4	15.3	15.6	38.1	37.6	37.0
Connecticut	923.3	919.8	910.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	50.6	51.0	47.5
Delaware	153.4	154.8	157.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	12.1	11.9	11.1
District of Columbia	548.7	547.5	537.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	21.0	20.4	22.2
Florida	1,276.5	1,273.8	1,264.9	9.0	8.9	8.8	116.8	113.1	121.6
Georgia	1,031.6	1,021.9	1,041.6	5.5	5.5	5.5	53.3	50.5	57.7
Idaho	166.9	163.7	163.4	3.3	3.3	2.1	12.6	12.1	11.9
Illinois	3,404.1	3,382.0	3,409.8	25.9	26.2	27.7	189.7	187.0	194.6
Indiana	1,410.2	1,395.1	1,424.9	10.2	10.1	10.4	74.7	74.1	79.4
Iowa	675.9	672.5	682.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	39.4	39.6	43.1
Kansas	555.8	558.0	558.9	16.5	16.5	17.0	41.0	41.0	41.4
Kentucky	657.6	651.4	658.6	30.7	30.2	33.7	50.6	48.6	45.4
Louisiana	773.4	771.7	790.2	43.1	42.7	44.3	51.1	49.4	58.4
Maine	289.8	288.2	293.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.5	16.6	16.9
Maryland	915.7	910.1	903.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	70.2	68.7	70.2
Massachusetts	1,933.1	1,914.4	1,947.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	85.3	83.5	91.4
Michigan	2,208.5	2,222.8	2,285.5	14.3	14.5	16.6	107.2	107.9	115.8
Minnesota	972.1	968.8	978.3	13.8	15.3	18.9	65.6	62.4	69.1
Mississippi	405.9	402.7	397.0	6.4	6.4	6.7	24.4	23.3	21.7
Missouri	1,327.8	1,325.5	1,354.6	7.9	7.8	8.2	71.2	69.9	75.5
Montana	178.7	176.8	176.3	7.1	7.1	7.9	16.8	16.7	14.2
Nebraska	385.2	387.2	385.8	2.9	2.9	2.7	29.2	30.1	30.5
Nevada	(3)	109.3	107.5	(3)	3.4	3.6	(3)	8.2	8.0
New Hampshire	(3)	202.8	203.6	(3)	.3	.3	(3)	10.9	10.9
New Jersey	2,031.2	2,025.1	2,035.5	3.3	3.6	3.7	111.8	109.9	107.9
New Mexico	241.4	241.8	238.0	19.5	20.2	20.6	19.7	19.0	20.0
New York	(3)	6,143.9	6,192.5	(3)	8.6	9.4	(3)	260.0	278.8
North Carolina	1,200.3	1,182.6	1,193.8	3.3	3.3	3.3	71.5	71.0	71.8
North Dakota	125.4	126.1	128.3	1.8	1.9	1.9	12.0	12.0	13.3
Ohio	3,058.7	3,053.8	3,096.8	19.3	19.3	20.1	152.2	147.5	155.0
Oklahoma	576.1	577.6	586.0	45.4	45.6	44.8	34.9	33.7	39.0
Oregon	527.5	516.8	533.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	23.3	24.7	30.7
Pennsylvania	3,701.8	3,675.4	3,729.8	50.0	47.4	56.9	193.5	187.1	188.5
Rhode Island	290.6	288.3	289.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	13.3	13.2	12.9
South Carolina	580.9	578.7	582.1	1.6	1.6	1.7	38.9	38.6	38.4
South Dakota	(3)	142.4	143.9	(3)	2.6	2.6	(3)	13.8	15.0
Tennessee	924.4	914.3	926.9	6.6	6.5	7.1	49.9	48.2	50.4
Texas	2,557.7	2,556.5	2,552.6	121.8	122.0	124.1	169.1	168.1	173.3
Utah [4]	281.1	278.8	270.1	13.7	13.5	14.6	18.1	17.8	17.2
Vermont	113.2	112.7	114.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	7.2	7.0	7.6
Virginia	1,028.7	1,019.7	1,016.9	17.2	17.1	17.0	77.7	76.9	72.5
Washington	846.3	837.9	838.4	1.9	1.8	1.7	50.8	49.9	52.4
West Virginia	448.5	442.8	457.4	46.3	44.6	53.2	25.0	24.0	22.8
Wisconsin	1,185.6	1,193.3	1,194.0	3.5	3.4	4.2	63.4	62.8	64.6
Wyoming [4]	104.8	105.4	105.7	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.8	12.6	14.5

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Alabama	233.4	228.5	237.9	47.5	47.8	49.6	150.0	150.3	150.2
Alaska	7.8	8.8	9.1	8.2	7.8	7.6	8.3	8.2	8.3
Arizona	48.2	49.2	47.2	24.3	24.5	24.6	83.6	83.2	80.1
Arkansas	102.3	99.8	104.9	27.3	27.3	28.4	80.5	80.2	82.9
California	1,350.3	1,309.1	1,351.7	356.6	356.8	362.7	1,094.7	1,088.8	1,076.7
Colorado	94.3	92.9	90.2	44.4	44.3	44.7	127.1	126.3	125.3
Connecticut	398.2	395.5	400.1	44.8	44.3	44.5	161.7	162.4	157.2
Delaware	56.0	55.8	61.3	10.6	10.9	11.2	29.3	29.8	29.4
District of Columbia	20.5	20.6	20.3	28.5	28.4	28.6	83.9	83.1	84.3
Florida	203.8	203.4	197.8	99.2	99.4	100.9	342.7	341.7	341.9
Georgia	331.0	328.3	341.9	71.3	71.1	72.6	218.4	215.4	220.6
Idaho	32.8	31.8	32.7	14.9	14.9	15.6	40.5	40.0	40.6
Illinois	1,153.4	1,134.1	1,170.8	277.2	276.1	286.6	724.5	726.1	721.7
Indiana	569.0	555.6	580.5	90.8	90.6	93.5	277.2	276.1	280.7
Iowa	169.9	167.8	178.6	53.3	53.3	55.6	172.1	171.5	170.8
Kansas	111.2	110.9	112.9	52.8	53.0	54.4	131.5	132.5	132.2
Kentucky	163.8	160.9	168.7	49.8	49.4	52.2	139.7	140.4	140.4
Louisiana	136.1	135.7	144.0	80.9	81.5	83.6	181.5	181.0	181.7
Maine	109.4	107.5	112.2	18.0	18.1	18.8	55.2	54.9	55.3
Maryland	264.6	259.6	263.6	69.9	70.0	73.1	191.4	192.2	189.6
Massachusetts	679.4	662.6	701.5	104.0	103.7	105.9	386.4	387.6	388.4
Michigan	851.9	862.5	898.4	127.4	130.2	135.8	434.7	432.7	448.5
Minnesota	239.1	238.0	238.3	81.5	81.6	86.1	235.5	234.2	236.8
Mississippi	122.4	120.9	120.4	25.1	25.2	25.5	85.7	85.2	84.5
Missouri	377.7	375.8	393.7	118.7	119.5	124.3	307.2	306.5	313.2
Montana	21.0	20.7	21.4	19.4	19.4	19.8	42.0	42.0	42.7
Nebraska	68.0	67.9	68.0	37.5	37.3	38.8	93.5	94.3	94.8
Nevada	(3)	5.5	5.4	(3)	9.3	9.4	(3)	20.9	20.7
New Hampshire	(3)	86.8	88.5	(3)	9.8	9.9	(3)	36.4	36.0
New Jersey	776.8	770.2	807.8	150.0	149.6	148.3	383.5	385.9	381.4
New Mexico	16.6	16.8	16.3	19.8	19.9	20.4	51.9	51.9	51.1
New York	(3)	1,807.9	1,893.3	(3)	483.5	485.3	(3)	1,237.3	1,237.2
North Carolina	505.6	490.4	508.2	64.8	64.2	65.1	221.0	220.3	222.5
North Dakota	7.1	7.2	6.9	12.8	13.0	13.5	36.6	36.5	38.2
Ohio	1,182.3	1,179.3	1,235.8	202.0	201.5	207.8	608.9	609.6	609.6
Oklahoma	83.1	84.8	86.8	46.4	46.7	48.7	135.4	135.8	138.8
Oregon	156.5	147.0	160.1	44.6	44.7	45.2	115.7	114.7	118.9
Pennsylvania	1,384.0	1,366.4	1,432.7	269.1	268.2	275.4	687.7	687.3	689.4
Rhode Island	115.7	113.1	117.9	15.3	15.2	15.0	53.9	54.3	52.6
South Carolina	243.6	243.4	245.9	25.4	25.6	25.7	101.1	100.8	101.3
South Dakota	(3)	13.5	12.9	(3)	10.3	10.4	(3)	37.9	39.3
Tennessee	314.7	309.7	322.0	53.5	53.0	55.6	188.3	187.0	193.2
Texas	488.7	488.3	493.1	220.3	220.9	223.8	652.0	649.9	649.9
Utah [4]	52.9	52.2	48.6	22.6	22.4	22.9	61.7	61.0	61.1
Vermont	34.3	34.0	36.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	21.9	21.6	21.5
Virginia	277.4	270.6	276.7	81.6	81.7	83.8	215.7	215.3	216.0
Washington	233.1	229.4	225.5	65.0	64.9	64.4	183.7	181.7	185.8
West Virginia	124.9	122.1	126.7	42.6	42.5	45.2	80.7	80.2	83.2
Wisconsin	448.9	456.0	460.2	74.7	74.3	75.8	238.3	239.2	243.8
Wyoming [4]	7.6	7.6	7.7	11.9	12.1	12.5	22.8	22.9	23.1

See footnotes at end of table.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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Table B-7: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State—Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Alabama	32.6	32.7	32.6	90.7	90.6	90.8	161.4	160.3	154.5
Alaska	1.5	1.5	1.6	5.4	5.5	5.9	24.5	24.4	23.6
Arizona	16.9	16.8	16.0	47.8	47.8	45.3	67.5	68.0	64.2
Arkansas	14.2	14.2	13.6	47.0	46.7	46.9	71.7	71.4	67.9
California	259.4	258.9	255.4	754.7	755.7	726.9	891.2	888.8	849.9
Colorado	25.9	25.9	25.7	83.1	82.3	80.1	111.1	111.1	105.8
Connecticut	55.5	54.8	52.9	118.0	118.1	115.5	94.5	93.7	92.5
Delaware	6.5	6.5	6.4	20.2	21.3	19.9	18.7	18.6	18.5
District of Columbia [5]	28.1	28.1	28.0	92.4	92.6	89.3	274.3	274.3	264.9
Florida	83.4	83.6	82.5	209.2	211.1	204.8	212.4	212.6	206.6
Georgia	50.2	50.2	49.7	113.7	114.2	115.0	188.2	186.7	178.6
Idaho	6.0	5.9	5.9	20.3	20.4	20.6	36.5	35.3	34.0
Illinois	183.2	183.2	178.4	435.0	435.5	431.7	415.2	413.7	398.3
Indiana	58.7	58.5	58.2	139.8	139.9	137.5	189.7	190.1	184.7
Iowa	33.3	33.1	32.4	93.0	93.4	90.4	111.9	110.8	108.5
Kansas	23.8	23.7	23.7	70.4	70.4	69.9	108.6	110.0	107.4
Kentucky	25.9	25.9	25.4	85.9	85.7	85.6	111.2	110.3	107.2
Louisiana	36.2	36.2	35.3	101.3	101.5	102.4	143.2	143.7	140.5
Maine	9.2	9.2	9.1	33.6	33.8	33.8	47.9	48.1	47.1
Maryland [5]	46.5	46.3	45.7	128.0	127.7	123.7	142.7	143.2	135.4
Massachusetts	104.7	104.2	102.8	314.9	315.6	309.1	258.4	257.2	248.2
Michigan	84.4	84.3	82.9	266.3	267.1	268.4	322.2	323.6	319.2
Minnesota	49.4	49.4	49.1	136.5	136.5	134.5	150.7	151.5	145.5
Mississippi	13.8	13.8	13.4	43.8	43.9	43.2	84.2	84.0	81.7
Missouri	73.6	73.4	72.8	184.2	184.4	182.5	187.3	188.2	184.4
Montana	6.9	6.9	6.8	25.4	24.0	24.3	40.1	40.0	39.2
Nebraska	23.8	23.8	23.0	55.1	55.2	54.6	75.3	75.7	73.4
Nevada	(3)	3.5	3.4	(3)	38.5	38.3	(3)	20.0	18.7
New Hampshire	(3)	7.5	7.4	(3)	28.7	28.6	(3)	22.4	22.0
New Jersey	93.6	93.7	92.4	272.5	272.5	261.5	239.7	239.7	232.5
New Mexico	9.7	9.7	9.6	40.1	40.0	38.0	64.1	64.3	62.0
New York	(3)	502.8	493.0	(3)	1,014.7	990.6	(3)	829.1	804.9
North Carolina	44.1	44.2	43.1	129.3	129.1	126.9	160.7	160.1	152.9
North Dakota	5.2	5.2	5.2	19.4	19.5	18.9	30.4	30.9	30.4
Ohio	124.2	124.3	121.7	370.1	372.8	364.8	399.6	399.6	382.0
Oklahoma	27.5	27.6	26.9	72.8	72.9	73.4	130.6	130.5	127.6
Oregon	21.6	21.6	21.2	67.2	67.2	64.3	97.0	95.3	91.6
Pennsylvania	156.8	156.9	156.2	522.4	522.4	508.8	438.3	439.7	421.9
Rhode Island	12.7	12.8	12.7	39.9	40.0	39.3	39.8	39.7	39.4
South Carolina	21.4	21.4	21.2	55.4	55.5	55.0	93.5	91.8	92.9
South Dakota	(3)	5.9	5.7	(3)	20.5	20.8	(3)	38.1	37.5
Tennessee	39.7	39.7	39.8	120.0	119.7	118.6	151.7	150.5	140.2
Texas	134.2	134.0	131.0	345.5	345.2	338.7	426.1	428.1	418.7
Utah [4]	12.4	12.4	12.1	36.2	36.0	33.5	63.5	63.5	60.1
Vermont	4.0	4.0	4.0	20.6	20.6	20.5	16.3	16.6	16.1
Virginia [5]	45.9	45.5	44.4	125.8	125.9	125.1	187.4	186.7	181.4
Washington	38.9	38.6	39.9	109.8	108.5	107.9	163.1	163.1	160.8
West Virginia	12.8	12.8	13.0	50.8	51.3	51.0	65.5	65.3	62.3
Wisconsin	47.7	47.5	47.0	149.9	150.6	144.9	159.2	159.6	153.5
Wyoming [4]	3.1	3.1	3.0	14.0	14.1	13.7	22.6	23.0	21.2

[1] Combined with construction.
[2] Combined with service.
[3] Not available.
[4] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
[5] Federal employment in the Maryland and Virginia sectors of the District of Columbia metropolitan area is included in data for District of Columbia.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	ALABAMA						ARIZONA					
	Birmingham			Mobile			Phoenix			Tucson		
TOTAL	199.2	197.1	201.3	91.2	91.0	91.6	184.2	184.7	177.2	69.4	69.8	66.0
Mining	7.0	6.8	7.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.6	.6	.6	2.9	2.9	2.7
Contract construction	13.4	13.3	13.6	5.5	5.6	5.6	18.8	18.4	18.4	7.4	7.5	6.9
Manufacturing	57.7	55.9	59.4	17.0	16.9	17.2	33.2	34.1	32.2	8.2	8.2	8.1
Trans. and pub. util.	16.4	16.3	16.7	9.2	9.2	9.9	12.9	13.0	13.1	5.3	5.4	5.2
Trade	46.3	46.2	46.8	19.8	19.7	19.6	50.4	49.9	47.8	16.1	16.1	15.6
Finance	13.7	13.7	13.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	11.8	11.8	11.5	3.1	3.1	2.8
Service	23.8	24.0	24.2	10.6	10.5	10.5	25.6	25.6	24.2	12.2	12.2	11.4
Government	21.0	20.8	19.6	25.1	25.0	24.7	30.9	31.3	29.4	14.2	14.4	13.3
	ARKANSAS											
	Fayetteville			Fort Smith			Little Rock-N. Little Rock			Pine Bluff		
TOTAL	14.0	13.4	13.2	22.6	22.1	22.5	80.9	80.0	81.7	17.4	17.0	17.4
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	.2	.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	.8	.8	.8	1.3	1.2	1.5	5.8	5.7	7.3	.9	.8	.9
Manufacturing	4.5	4.0	3.9	8.3	8.1	8.2	15.8	15.1	15.3	5.0	5.0	5.3
Trans. and pub. util.	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.7	7.6	7.6	8.0	2.4	2.3	2.5
Trade	2.7	2.7	2.8	5.5	5.4	5.4	18.1	18.0	18.7	3.8	3.4	3.4
Finance	.4	.4	.4	.7	.7	.6	6.4	6.4	6.0	.6	.6	.6
Service	1.6	1.6	1.6	3.2	3.1	3.0	11.8	11.8	11.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Government	2.7	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	15.4	15.4	14.6	3.2	3.2	3.2
	CALIFORNIA											
	Fresno			Los Angeles-Long Beach			Sacramento			San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario		
TOTAL	-	-	-	2,391.4	2,379.2	2,354.5	172.8	170.7	168.0	190.9	191.0	183.6
Mining	-	-	-	11.8	11.8	12.2	.2	.2	.2	1.3	1.3	1.2
Contract construction	-	-	-	125.9	123.4	130.9	12.2	12.0	12.6	13.8	13.5	13.2
Manufacturing	15.3	14.2	15.9	772.0	766.0	778.7	30.2	28.8	29.8	34.4	34.0	33.8
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	145.1	145.5	144.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	15.4	15.5	15.5
Trade	-	-	-	528.0	525.4	513.3	33.3	32.8	31.8	41.3	41.4	40.2
Finance	-	-	-	129.5	129.3	126.2	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.5
Service	-	-	-	377.0	377.3	362.7	18.0	18.1	16.9	27.1	27.7	25.7
Government	-	-	-	302.1	300.5	286.2	59.2	59.1	57.4	50.5	50.5	47.5
	CALIFORNIA—Continued											
	San Diego			San Francisco-Oakland			San Jose			Stockton		
TOTAL	268.5	266.8	261.0	1,019.6	1,009.5	999.9	219.6	214.2	205.5	-	-	-
Mining	.7	.7	.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	.1	.1	.1	-	-	-
Contract construction	17.6	17.5	17.9	61.8	61.0	60.4	15.8	15.5	15.4	-	-	-
Manufacturing	71.2	71.1	68.0	205.9	198.7	205.6	85.4	81.3	80.8	17.0	13.2	17.5
Trans. and pub. util.	14.2	14.4	14.1	105.3	105.5	105.8	9.8	9.5	9.7	-	-	-
Trade	54.3	53.4	53.7	219.2	219.3	216.9	36.5	36.2	34.5	-	-	-
Finance	11.2	11.2	11.2	74.6	74.4	72.8	7.8	7.8	7.4	-	-	-
Service	42.1	41.2	40.1	146.7	146.3	141.5	34.9	34.6	31.0	-	-	-
Government	57.2	57.3	55.4	204.3	202.6	195.0	29.3	29.2	26.6	-	-	-
	COLORADO			CONNECTICUT								
	Denver			Bridgeport			Hartford			New Britain		
TOTAL	346.6	344.7	335.8	122.2	122.2	121.3	240.1	240.7	232.3	38.3	38.3	38.9
Mining	4.2	4.2	4.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	25.2	24.9	24.3	6.5	6.3	6.3	13.1	12.8	12.9	1.5	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing	70.3	69.6	66.7	64.5	64.3	64.3	87.0	87.8	83.0	22.1	22.1	23.0
Trans. and pub. util.	30.2	30.1	30.3	6.0	5.9	5.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Trade	82.1	81.6	81.2	20.1	20.3	19.8	44.6	45.1	43.9	5.6	5.7	5.4
Finance	20.4	20.4	19.5	3.3	3.4	3.3	32.7	32.0	31.3	.9	.9	.8
Service	55.0	54.7	53.1	12.2	12.2	12.0	28.8	29.2	28.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
Government	59.2	59.2	56.1	9.7	9.8	9.6	24.8	24.8	24.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
	CONNECTICUT—Continued									DELAWARE		
	New Haven			Stamford			Waterbury			Wilmington		
TOTAL	126.6	125.1	125.2	63.3	63.5	61.8	66.5	65.6	67.2	130.9	132.8	136.0
Mining	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	7.7	7.6	7.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	2.3	2.2	2.1	10.1	9.9	9.2
Manufacturing	43.7	42.5	43.6	24.5	24.4	24.3	36.8	36.0	38.2	52.5	52.9	58.3
Trans. and pub. util.	12.6	12.6	12.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9	8.8	8.9	9.1
Trade	24.2	24.2	23.1	12.8	12.9	12.2	10.0	10.0	9.6	23.4	23.8	23.9
Finance	6.7	6.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	5.7	5.7	5.5
Service	20.1	20.0	20.2	11.4	11.4	10.9	7.2	7.2	7.0	17.5	18.6	17.0
Government	11.7	11.5	11.5	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	12.9	13.0	13.0

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division- Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			FLORIDA								
	Washington			Jacksonville			Miami			Tampa-St. Petersburg		
TOTAL	759.8	758.9	743.4	143.0	142.4	142.8	306.1	305.6	298.0	194.0	192.8	193.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	54.7	53.7	52.8	10.1	10.1	12.2	25.3	24.3	24.6	21.3	20.6	20.7
Manufacturing	35.7	35.7	35.0	22.1	21.9	21.1	41.5	41.4	40.4	35.3	34.7	35.8
Trans. and pub. util.	45.3	45.1	45.5	15.2	15.2	15.2	36.3	36.2	35.5	13.9	14.1	14.5
Trade	145.5	145.7	145.9	41.1	40.7	40.3	85.0	85.2	84.3	57.6	57.2	58.2
Finance	41.6	41.6	41.4	14.3	14.2	14.1	20.8	20.7	19.8	11.8	11.8	11.5
Service	134.8	134.9	131.1	18.5	18.7	18.5	62.2	62.8	60.3	27.3	27.5	27.3
Government	302.2	302.2	291.7	21.7	21.6	21.4	35.0	35.0	33.1	26.8	26.9	25.8
	GEORGIA						IDAHO			ILLINOIS		
	Atlanta			Savannah			Boise			Chicago		
TOTAL	366.2	364.6	370.4	51.5	51.5	54.1	27.1	27.1	26.0	(3)	2,346.9	2,363.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(3)	6.6	6.3
Contract construction	23.1	21.1	24.4	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.2	2.2	2.0	(3)	118.2	122.5
Manufacturing	81.4	82.7	85.5	14.0	14.3	15.5	2.8	2.8	2.6	(3)	812.3	835.7
Trans. and pub. util.	35.5	35.6	36.1	6.3	6.1	6.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	(3)	192.6	200.2
Trade	94.6	94.1	97.3	12.0	12.0	12.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	(3)	512.4	504.8
Finance	28.4	28.4	28.1	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	(3)	147.1	142.8
Service	50.5	50.6	50.0	6.6	6.7	6.6	4.0	4.0	3.8	(3)	328.0	328.6
Government	52.7	52.1	49.0	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.1	6.1	5.6	(3)	229.8	222.9
	INDIANA											
	Evansville			Fort Wayne			Indianapolis			South Bend		
TOTAL	63.0	62.3	63.3	85.0	84.5	84.7	296.9	294.8	294.1	75.1	71.0	77.0
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.7	3.6	3.5	4.2	4.2	4.6	14.8	14.6	15.0	3.0	3.0	3.2
Manufacturing	23.5	23.3	23.9	34.7	34.4	34.9	99.8	98.7	98.3	32.6	28.5	33.6
Trans. and pub. util.	4.3	4.3	4.4	6.8	6.8	6.9	21.8	21.7	22.1	4.0	3.9	4.3
Trade	14.2	14.1	14.2	19.0	18.9	18.8	67.3	67.0	67.6	15.4	15.4	15.7
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	21.1	21.1	20.2	4.0	4.0	4.1
Service	7.9	7.5	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	31.8	31.8	30.8	10.2	10.3	10.4
Government	5.5	5.6	5.5	7.1	7.0	6.6	40.3	39.9	40.1	5.9	5.9	5.7
	IOWA			KANSAS						KENTUCKY		
	Des Moines			Topeka			Wichita			Louisville		
TOTAL	102.2	102.4	102.4	48.5	48.5	48.5	116.4	116.1	117.5	238.0	236.6	246.3
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.2	.2	.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.6	6.6	5.8	3.5	3.3	3.2	7.0	6.8	7.4	14.4	13.9	15.6
Manufacturing	21.7	21.6	22.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	41.8	41.7	42.9	81.6	81.0	86.6
Trans. and pub. util.	8.8	8.8	9.1	7.0	7.1	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	20.3	20.2	21.0
Trade	25.4	25.8	26.2	9.9	9.7	9.7	25.5	25.5	25.8	51.8	51.2	52.8
Finance	11.3	11.2	11.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.9	5.9	5.9	12.0	12.0	12.1
Service	14.2	14.2	14.2	7.0	7.1	6.9	15.4	15.5	14.7	32.8	33.0	31.9
Government	14.3	14.4	13.3	11.6	11.8	11.9	12.7	12.6	12.3	25.1	25.3	26.3
	LOUISIANA									MAINE		
	Baton Rouge			New Orleans			Shreveport			Lewiston-Auburn		
TOTAL	67.7	68.5	69.5	283.2	283.4	287.7	72.9	72.9	73.7	26.7	27.1	27.4
Mining	.3	.3	.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	6.8	7.1	7.0	17.7	17.6	18.4	6.0	6.0	6.6	1.2	1.2	1.2
Manufacturing	16.5	17.0	17.5	44.4	44.5	46.0	8.9	9.0	9.2	13.6	13.9	14.3
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.4	4.6	41.9	42.2	43.5	9.1	9.1	9.5	1.0	1.0	1.0
Trade	14.1	14.0	14.9	73.0	73.0	74.0	19.5	19.5	19.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
Finance	3.6	3.6	3.6	18.0	17.9	18.1	3.7	3.7	3.7	.8	.8	.8
Service	8.1	8.1	8.3	42.9	43.1	42.5	9.4	9.4	9.4	3.4	3.5	3.4
Government	13.9	14.0	13.3	37.1	37.0	37.2	10.9	10.9	10.8	1.4	1.4	1.4
	MAINE—Continued			MARYLAND			MASSACHUSETTS					
	Portland			Baltimore			Boston			Fall River [4]		
TOTAL	53.9	53.6	53.4	613.9	612.8	608.4	1,083.3	1,078.0	1,087.8	43.7	42.6	44.2
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	.9	.9	.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	3.1	3.0	3.1	39.5	38.5	40.0	50.2	48.8	54.3	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manufacturing	13.2	12.9	12.7	196.5	195.6	195.4	297.4	293.1	306.3	24.6	23.7	25.1
Trans. and pub. util.	5.6	5.6	5.9	53.1	53.2	55.6	66.0	65.8	67.2	1.7	1.6	1.6
Trade	14.8	14.8	14.8	123.2	123.6	122.5	236.9	237.6	237.4	7.7	7.7	7.9
Finance	3.9	3.9	3.9	34.1	34.0	33.6	77.9	77.4	76.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Service	8.7	8.7	8.7	81.8	81.7	80.3	209.5	210.7	204.0	6.5	6.4	6.4
Government	4.6	4.7	4.3	84.8	85.3	80.1	145.4	144.6	142.5	3.2	3.2	3.2

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division—Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	MASSACHUSETTS—Continued									MICHIGAN		
	New Bedford [4]			Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke			Worcester			Detroit		
TOTAL	48.9	47.9	50.1	173.0	170.7	172.2	112.4	112.4	115.2	1,118.1	1,137.4	1,162.7
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.8
Contract construction	1.9	1.9	1.7	6.3	6.5	6.4	4.9	4.7	4.8	50.4	51.8	53.3
Manufacturing	25.7	24.5	26.9	70.7	67.8	72.1	49.9	49.8	52.0	433.1	448.5	475.7
Trans. and pub. util.	2.0	2.1	2.2	8.4	8.4	8.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	69.9	70.8	72.4
Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	32.3	32.8	31.5	19.0	19.2	20.2	228.9	229.7	234.1
Finance	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.5	5.6	5.4	50.2	50.1	49.6
Service	6.9	7.0	6.9	26.0	26.2	26.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	151.5	152.2	148.4
Government	4.1	4.1	4.1	20.9	20.7	19.4	13.8	13.8	13.4	133.1	133.5	128.3
	MICHIGAN—Continued											
	Flint			Grand Rapids			Lansing			Muskegon-Muskegon Heights		
TOTAL	103.9	111.9	99.8	113.7	111.6	114.8	84.4	85.5	85.6	44.8	45.5	45.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	4.3	4.2	4.2	7.5	7.5	7.4	4.3	4.3	4.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Manufacturing	55.7	63.5	51.2	46.1	43.7	47.5	27.6	26.8	28.6	24.0	24.5	24.2
Trans. and pub. util.	3.9	4.2	4.3	8.0	8.0	8.1	3.1	3.3	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Trade	16.1	16.0	17.2	23.5	23.7	23.8	15.2	15.2	14.9	7.2	7.2	7.3
Finance	2.7	2.7	2.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.1	3.1	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Service	10.8	10.9	10.2	14.5	14.6	14.2	8.9	9.1	9.0	4.5	4.5	4.4
Government	10.4	10.4	10.0	9.2	9.3	9.3	22.2	23.6	22.0	4.1	4.2	4.1
	MICHIGAN—Continued			MINNESOTA						MISSISSIPPI		
	Saginaw			Duluth			Minneapolis-St. Paul			Jackson		
TOTAL	54.1	52.7	50.4	40.2	40.6	41.7	562.1	558.4	562.5	63.8	63.5	63.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.8	.8	.8
Contract construction	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.1	36.6	33.6	36.9	5.2	5.0	5.0
Manufacturing	23.4	22.2	20.0	8.4	8.4	7.8	151.4	151.8	152.4	11.0	11.0	11.4
Trans. and pub. util.	4.9	4.8	5.0	5.8	5.8	6.5	50.4	50.1	52.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Trade	11.0	11.0	10.7	9.0	8.9	9.6	137.0	136.1	137.2	15.0	14.9	14.7
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	36.6	36.6	36.5	4.9	4.9	4.8
Service	5.9	5.9	5.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	82.3	82.1	81.1	9.1	9.0	9.0
Government	4.5	4.5	4.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	67.8	68.1	66.1	13.5	13.5	12.9
	MISSOURI						MONTANA			NEBRASKA		
	Kansas City			St. Louis			Great Falls			Omaha		
TOTAL	377.1	380.7	388.9	709.3	713.6	731.9	24.3	24.5	21.8	161.0	161.1	161.1
Mining	.8	.8	.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Contract construction	22.6	22.1	23.4	34.2	35.3	39.7	4.7	4.9	2.6	9.4	9.5	11.0
Manufacturing	100.1	103.4	105.3	246.8	249.8	263.1	3.0	3.2	3.2	37.1	37.2	37.2
Trans. and pub. util.	39.6	40.0	41.9	65.2	65.5	68.8	2.1	2.1	2.1	19.6	19.4	20.4
Trade	94.2	94.4	96.6	152.0	151.7	152.2	6.0	6.0	5.8	37.0	36.9	36.6
Finance	26.8	26.6	27.1	38.4	38.3	38.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	14.0	14.0	13.4
Service	49.2	49.3	49.1	94.3	94.6	91.7	5.0	4.9	4.8	23.3	23.3	23.1
Government	43.8	44.1	44.7	75.8	75.8	75.6	3.5	3.4	3.3	20.8	20.8	19.6
	NEVADA			NEW HAMPSHIRE			NEW JERSEY					
	Reno			Manchester			Jersey City [6]			Newark [6]		
TOTAL	(3)	35.1	34.4	(3)	42.0	43.2	254.0	253.2	256.7	650.3	651.5	657.1
Mining	(3)	(5)	(5)	(3)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	.6	1.0	1.0
Contract construction	(3)	3.2	3.1	(3)	2.2	2.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	33.4	33.0	31.7
Manufacturing	(3)	2.1	2.2	(3)	17.0	18.2	115.6	114.7	119.7	231.2	231.7	243.3
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	3.5	3.5	(3)	2.8	2.8	38.4	38.3	37.7	48.4	48.1	48.1
Trade	(3)	8.1	8.0	(3)	8.6	8.5	36.5	36.8	36.7	124.4	125.7	126.3
Finance	(3)	1.5	1.4	(3)	2.6	2.5	9.1	9.0	9.0	46.8	46.5	46.8
Service	(3)	10.9	10.9	(3)	5.5	5.5	22.0	22.2	21.3	97.6	97.3	93.6
Government	(3)	5.8	5.3	(3)	3.3	3.3	25.9	25.7	25.7	67.9	68.2	66.3
	NEW JERSEY—Continued									NEW MEXICO		
	Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [6]			Perth Amboy [6]			Trenton			Albuquerque		
TOTAL	368.2	366.5	363.5	182.3	181.1	181.2	104.2	103.3	104.5	80.6	80.5	80.6
Mining	.4	.4	.4	.5	.5	.7	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	25.6	24.6	23.4	11.4	11.0	10.9	6.8	6.4	6.3	7.5	7.2	7.9
Manufacturing	156.5	155.0	159.3	85.9	84.8	86.3	34.4	33.8	36.4	7.7	7.8	7.7
Trans. and pub. util.	21.6	21.5	21.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.7	6.7	6.7
Trade	75.3	75.6	74.5	29.2	29.4	29.3	17.4	17.5	17.4	19.1	19.1	18.8
Finance	12.4	12.5	12.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.7	5.0
Service	43.7	44.0	41.1	17.1	17.3	16.3	15.8	15.8	15.1	18.6	18.5	18.4
Government	32.7	32.9	31.5	25.7	25.6	24.8	19.3	19.3	19.0	16.2	16.5	16.1

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	NEW YORK											
	Albany-Schenectady-Troy			Binghamton			Buffalo			Elmira [4]		
TOTAL	(3)	224.3	226.3	(3)	78.1	78.4	(3)	416.9	431.9	(3)	31.5	33.6
Mining	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-
Contract construction	(3)	10.7	9.0	(3)	3.7	4.0	(3)	21.0	29.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing	(3)	62.7	64.2	(3)	39.5	39.6	(3)	164.7	169.5	(3)	14.7	16.6
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	17.1	17.7	(3)	3.9	3.9	(3)	32.1	33.7	-	-	-
Trade	(3)	42.7	44.1	(3)	12.4	12.5	(3)	81.1	83.4	(3)	6.1	6.1
Finance	(3)	9.6	9.1	(3)	2.3	2.3	(3)	16.7	16.3	-	-	-
Service	(3)	34.1	35.0	(3)	7.3	7.3	(3)	54.7	53.4	-	-	-
Government	(3)	47.5	47.2	(3)	9.0	8.8	(3)	46.6	46.0	-	-	-
	NEW YORK—Continued											
	Nassau and Suffolk Counties [6]			New York City [6]			New York-Northeastern New Jersey			Rochester		
TOTAL	(3)	439.3	437.5	(3)	3,492.0	3,533.2	(3)	5,644.5	5,690.3	(3)	222.7	223.3
Mining	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	1.7	1.9	(3)	4.4	5.2	(3)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	(3)	34.4	36.6	(3)	111.7	117.2	(3)	238.2	247.5	(3)	12.2	13.4
Manufacturing	(3)	123.6	125.9	(3)	902.8	965.3	(3)	1,688.5	1,776.4	(3)	106.0	108.3
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	23.4	23.6	(3)	318.4	318.8	(3)	475.8	476.4	(3)	9.5	9.7
Trade	(3)	104.1	100.7	(3)	726.3	729.0	(3)	1,152.0	1,148.8	(3)	39.3	38.7
Finance	(3)	19.5	18.4	(3)	400.2	392.2	(3)	503.3	493.9	(3)	8.1	7.8
Service	(3)	68.8	67.8	(3)	621.2	610.9	(3)	918.3	896.4	(3)	25.6	24.6
Government	(3)	65.6	64.6	(3)	409.6	397.9	(3)	664.1	645.7	(3)	21.9	20.9
	NEW YORK—Continued									NORTH CAROLINA		
	Syracuse			Utica-Rome			Westchester County [6]			Charlotte		
TOTAL	(3)	180.3	181.9	(3)	102.4	102.0	(3)	224.6	225.9	106.3	106.3	106.0
Mining	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	(3)	8.6	9.2	(3)	4.2	3.9	(3)	15.3	19.0	9.3	9.3	9.3
Manufacturing	(3)	66.3	67.9	(3)	38.3	39.2	(3)	63.4	65.2	26.0	25.8	26.0
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	12.2	12.8	(3)	5.5	5.7	(3)	15.1	15.2	10.9	10.8	10.9
Trade	(3)	36.9	36.7	(3)	16.8	16.2	(3)	48.0	46.8	28.7	28.7	29.5
Finance	(3)	9.0	8.9	(3)	4.1	4.0	(3)	11.2	11.1	7.5	7.6	7.4
Service	(3)	23.5	23.0	(3)	10.8	10.6	(3)	43.4	41.5	14.6	14.7	14.5
Government	(3)	24.0	23.4	(3)	22.7	22.5	(3)	28.2	27.0	9.3	9.4	8.4
	NORTH CAROLINA—Continued						NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
	Greensboro-High Point			Winston-Salem			Fargo			Akron		
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.7	24.0	23.8	165.7	167.9	173.2
Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	3.0	2.6	6.2	6.0	6.4
Manufacturing	43.1	42.8	44.3	40.2	38.4	40.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	74.7	76.6	83.1
Trans. and pub. util.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.7	2.8	2.7	12.6	12.4	12.6
Trade	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.9	7.9	32.3	32.7	33.1
Finance	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7	5.5	5.4	5.1
Service	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.5	3.5	3.5	20.0	20.2	19.1
Government	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.2	3.4	14.4	14.5	13.8
	OHIO—Continued											
	Canton			Cincinnati			Cleveland			Columbus		
TOTAL	107.1	107.1	108.8	390.6	391.8	394.9	683.1	682.2	685.7	261.4	260.0	252.7
Mining	.5	.5	.5	.3	.3	.3	.6	.6	.6	.7	.7	.8
Contract construction	4.9	5.0	5.2	19.6	18.8	19.3	34.1	33.3	34.7	14.4	14.0	14.3
Manufacturing	50.7	50.4	52.8	144.3	145.6	151.0	263.5	263.6	273.9	69.8	69.0	68.5
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	6.0	32.6	32.5	32.8	44.7	44.5	44.3	18.1	18.0	18.8
Trade	20.6	20.7	20.8	81.3	81.2	82.2	143.0	143.1	143.0	53.6	53.5	53.9
Finance	3.8	3.9	3.8	21.8	21.9	21.6	32.1	32.1	31.9	16.5	16.5	15.9
Service	11.8	11.9	11.4	50.4	51.0	48.6	89.1	89.7	84.8	35.1	35.2	33.7
Government	8.8	8.7	8.3	40.3	40.5	39.0	76.0	75.2	72.5	53.2	53.1	47.0
	OHIO—Continued									OKLAHOMA		
	Dayton			Toledo			Youngstown-Warren			Oklahoma City		
TOTAL	241.2	240.9	242.5	149.3	149.4	156.1	157.0	157.3	160.2	174.3	174.0	173.7
Mining	.4	.4	.5	.2	.2	.2	.4	.4	.4	6.9	6.9	6.9
Contract construction	9.9	9.8	10.8	7.5	7.5	8.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	12.5	12.2	13.0
Manufacturing	98.8	99.0	101.2	53.0	52.9	58.5	72.1	72.0	75.6	20.6	20.5	20.4
Trans. and pub. util.	10.1	10.1	10.2	13.2	13.2	13.9	8.8	8.9	9.2	12.8	12.8	13.2
Trade	42.6	42.7	42.5	34.1	34.2	35.1	27.8	27.9	28.9	42.4	42.2	42.4
Finance	6.6	6.6	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.9	4.7	4.7	4.5	10.3	10.4	10.3
Service	28.0	28.1	26.7	21.3	21.4	20.7	18.6	18.6	17.6	21.8	21.9	21.8
Government	44.7	44.1	44.1	14.1	14.2	13.6	14.2	14.6	13.8	47.0	47.1	45.7

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	OKLAHOMA—Continued			OREGON			PENNSYLVANIA					
	Tulsa			Portland			Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton			Erie		
TOTAL	131.0	130.6	133.7	273.2	269.8	277.3	182.7	181.3	185.0	76.1	75.5	77.5
Mining	12.9	12.7	12.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.4	.4	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	8.5	8.3	9.6	14.4	14.8	17.5	7.4	7.0	8.2	2.7	2.5	2.6
Manufacturing	26.7	26.6	27.9	68.3	65.4	68.4	95.9	95.2	98.8	34.7	34.1	36.0
Trans. and pub. util.	13.5	13.5	14.8	27.7	27.9	28.1	10.4	10.4	10.9	5.2	5.4	5.5
Trade	31.6	31.7	31.7	68.2	67.6	70.5	29.3	29.2	29.3	13.8	13.7	14.3
Finance	7.3	7.3	7.2	15.5	15.5	15.3	5.1	5.1	4.9	2.4	2.4	2.5
Service	18.4	18.4	18.0	39.1	38.9	38.1	20.8	20.7	19.8	10.0	10.1	9.7
Government	12.1	12.1	12.0	40.0	39.7	39.4	13.4	13.3	12.7	7.3	7.3	6.9
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Harrisburg			Lancaster			Philadelphia			Pittsburgh		
TOTAL	144.1	143.7	146.2	94.7	94.7	94.1	1,491.5	1,489.1	1,489.8	747.3	743.6	770.0
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	1.5	1.8	10.6	9.5	12.5
Contract construction	8.6	8.4	9.6	5.9	5.7	5.2	77.2	75.1	78.5	39.0	38.3	43.7
Manufacturing	32.8	32.9	35.2	45.9	46.0	46.8	535.8	530.4	547.8	271.9	268.6	282.9
Trans. and pub. util.	11.9	11.8	12.5	4.7	4.6	4.8	106.8	106.7	109.5	57.0	57.2	59.9
Trade	25.8	25.8	25.8	17.0	17.1	16.9	301.2	302.7	292.7	148.8	149.1	153.7
Finance	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.4	2.4	2.3	82.1	82.2	82.0	32.8	32.6	33.0
Service	18.3	18.0	17.8	11.6	11.7	11.1	209.2	212.1	206.1	115.7	115.7	113.6
Government	40.6	40.7	39.2	7.2	7.2	7.0	177.7	178.4	171.4	71.5	72.6	70.7
	PENNSYLVANIA—Continued											
	Reading			Scranton			Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			York		
TOTAL	99.8	99.4	101.4	75.6	74.7	76.4	100.1	98.8	102.6	84.3	83.0	84.6
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.1	1.9	2.6	5.0	5.0	5.9	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	4.5	4.6	4.3	1.9	1.8	2.3	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.8	4.6	4.8
Manufacturing	49.4	49.3	51.4	29.7	29.1	30.1	39.4	38.5	41.3	42.7	41.6	43.6
Trans. and pub. util.	5.5	5.4	5.6	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.7	4.6	4.6	4.6
Trade	15.5	15.4	15.7	14.6	14.7	14.3	18.0	18.0	18.7	13.8	13.7	13.7
Finance	3.8	3.8	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.8
Service	12.5	12.4	12.3	10.7	10.6	10.4	11.8	11.8	11.2	8.7	8.7	8.4
Government	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.0	7.7	12.0	12.0	11.6	7.9	8.0	7.7
	RHODE ISLAND			SOUTH CAROLINA								
	Providence-Pawtucket			Charleston			Columbia			Greenville		
TOTAL	294.0	291.6	295.3	56.4	56.8	55.7	72.4	72.1	69.6	70.1	69.6	70.5
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	13.2	13.0	12.7	4.5	4.5	4.2	7.3	6.9	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.2
Manufacturing	130.2	127.5	133.9	9.2	9.3	9.2	13.7	13.6	12.8	32.7	32.7	32.8
Trans. and pub. util.	14.7	14.6	14.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	3.3	3.3	3.2
Trade	53.1	53.5	51.8	11.7	11.7	12.1	15.1	15.1	15.3	13.3	13.3	13.3
Finance	12.7	12.8	12.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	5.1	5.2	5.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	37.4	37.4	37.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	9.1	9.0	8.9	6.7	6.7	6.8
Government	32.7	32.8	33.0	18.0	18.1	17.4	17.0	17.2	17.3	6.3	6.3	6.1
	SOUTH DAKOTA			TENNESSEE								
	Sioux Falls			Chattanooga			Knoxville			Memphis		
TOTAL	(3)	27.5	27.2	91.4	91.9	92.0	112.4	112.0	113.4	190.2	189.8	190.8
Mining	(3)	(1)	(1)	.1	.1	.1	1.4	1.4	1.7	.4	.4	.3
Contract construction	(3)	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	11.1	10.7	10.9
Manufacturing	(3)	6.0	5.6	40.8	41.3	41.4	40.5	40.3	42.8	44.6	44.8	45.5
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	2.8	2.8	4.7	4.7	4.8	6.7	6.6	6.5	15.9	15.9	16.1
Trade	(3)	7.5	7.8	17.5	17.3	17.9	22.9	22.9	22.5	51.6	51.5	51.8
Finance	(3)	1.5	1.5	5.2	5.2	4.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	9.8	9.7	9.6
Service	(3)	4.0	3.9	9.2	9.3	9.0	12.7	12.7	12.2	26.8	26.7	26.7
Government	(3)	3.1	3.0	11.0	11.0	10.3	16.9	16.9	16.5	30.0	30.1	29.9
	TENNESSEE—Continued			TEXAS								
	Nashville			Dallas			Fort Worth			Houston		
TOTAL	141.1	140.5	142.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	7.7	7.7	7.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	40.3	40.0	41.5	95.5	96.0	93.4	51.7	52.2	53.9	93.8	93.3	94.9
Trans. and pub. util.	11.0	10.9	11.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade	30.5	30.3	31.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Finance	10.3	10.3	10.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	21.7	21.9	21.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	19.6	19.4	18.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
	TEXAS-Continued			UTAH			VERMONT					
	San Antonio			Salt Lake City [7]			Burlington [4]			Springfield [4]		
TOTAL	-	-	-	148.4	147.8	143.2	22.6	22.3	21.5	11.7	11.6	12.4
Mining	-	-	-	7.0	7.0	7.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract construction	12.0	12.0	11.7	9.6	9.4	9.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Manufacturing	23.6	23.7	23.6	27.1	26.7	25.1	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.9	5.8	6.6
Trans. and pub. util.	8.8	8.7	9.3	13.6	13.5	13.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	.8	.8	.8
Trade	-	-	-	39.2	39.1	38.3	5.7	5.7	5.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Finance	10.8	10.8	10.3	9.6	9.6	9.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Service	-	-	-	20.6	20.5	19.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Government	50.8	50.7	49.7	21.7	22.0	20.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
	VIRGINIA									WASHINGTON		
	Norfolk-Portsmouth			Richmond			Roanoke			Seattle		
TOTAL	150.3	150.4	149.0	169.9	168.7	166.2	58.1	57.7	58.4	380.7	377.7	372.9
Mining	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	12.4	12.0	11.2	13.2	13.1	11.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	19.9	19.3	19.3
Manufacturing	16.5	16.9	16.1	42.7	41.6	42.6	13.7	13.4	13.8	119.8	117.4	113.4
Trans. and pub. util.	14.4	14.8	14.9	16.0	15.9	15.7	8.7	8.7	9.3	30.7	30.7	31.0
Trade	37.5	37.3	37.4	39.1	39.2	39.0	12.8	12.8	13.1	85.6	84.9	85.2
Finance	5.6	5.5	5.5	13.6	13.6	13.5	3.0	2.9	2.7	22.6	22.6	22.5
Service	18.2	18.2	18.2	20.9	20.9	20.5	9.1	9.0	8.8	48.9	48.8	48.7
Government	45.5	45.5	45.5	24.2	24.2	23.1	6.5	6.6	6.4	53.2	54.0	52.8
	WASHINGTON-Continued						WEST VIRGINIA					
	Spokane			Tacoma			Charleston			Huntington-Ashland		
TOTAL	76.2	76.1	77.7	78.9	79.1	80.4	76.2	75.0	78.2	64.9	64.1	66.8
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.1	3.1	3.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Contract construction	4.2	4.2	5.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.2	4.2	3.3	3.1	2.9
Manufacturing	13.9	13.9	14.1	17.3	17.4	18.2	22.8	22.6	23.6	22.8	22.1	24.2
Trans. and pub. util.	8.0	7.9	8.3	6.0	6.2	6.6	8.4	8.4	9.0	6.4	6.4	6.7
Trade	20.4	20.3	20.6	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.0	15.8	16.7	13.6	13.5	14.4
Finance	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Service	12.8	12.9	12.5	10.4	10.5	10.5	8.9	9.0	8.9	7.4	7.5	7.4
Government	12.6	12.6	12.3	20.1	20.1	20.2	9.1	8.7	9.5	7.9	8.1	7.6
	WEST VIRGINIA-Continued						WISCONSIN					
	Wheeling			Green Bay			Kenosha			La Crosse		
TOTAL	51.9	50.6	54.3	37.0	36.2	36.7	34.1	34.7	28.3	22.6	22.8	22.6
Mining	3.2	3.2	3.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Contract construction	2.6	2.5	3.2	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.7	.9	.9	1.0
Manufacturing	16.2	15.3	17.0	12.9	12.2	13.1	19.2	19.7	14.2	7.6	7.8	7.9
Trans. and pub. util.	4.1	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.6	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.0	2.2	2.0
Trade	12.4	12.4	13.2	9.7	9.6	9.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2
Finance	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5
Service	6.8	6.8	7.0	4.6	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	3.6
Government	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.5	3.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.3
	WISCONSIN-Continued									WYOMING		
	Madison			Milwaukee			Racine			Casper		
TOTAL	77.6	77.3	74.8	440.6	445.3	454.8	41.0	41.8	40.9	19.7	19.7	19.1
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	4.1
Contract construction	5.7	5.2	5.3	23.3	23.8	24.3	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8
Manufacturing	13.2	13.1	13.2	180.1	184.7	193.3	18.1	18.8	18.4	1.9	1.9	2.1
Trans. and pub. util.	4.1	4.1	4.1	28.2	27.5	28.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Trade	16.4	16.4	15.6	87.2	87.4	89.4	7.4	7.4	7.5	5.3	5.2	4.6
Finance	4.1	4.1	3.8	22.3	22.2	22.4	1.2	1.2	1.1	.7	.7	.7
Service	10.4	10.5	10.1	55.6	56.2	54.0	6.1	6.3	5.7	2.0	2.0	2.0
Government	23.8	24.0	22.8	44.0	43.5	42.9	4.5	4.6	4.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
	WYOMING-Continued											
	Cheyenne											
TOTAL	24.2	24.2	22.8									
Mining	(1)	(1)	(1)									
Contract construction	7.2	7.2	6.2									
Manufacturing	1.3	1.2	1.2									
Trans. and pub. util.	3.4	3.5	3.4									
Trade	4.2	4.2	4.2									
Finance	.9	.9	.9									
Service	2.9	2.9	2.7									
Government	4.3	4.3	4.2									

[1] Combined with service.
[2] Combined with construction.
[3] Not available.
[4] Total includes data for industry divisions not shown separately.
[5] Combined with manufacturing.
[6] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
[7] Revised series; not strictly comparable with previously published data.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing

1919 to date

Year and month	Manufacturing			Durable goods			Nondurable goods		
	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average hourly earnings
1919	$22.08	46.3	$0.477	-	-	-	-	-	-
1920	26.30	47.4	.555	-	-	-	-	-	-
1921	22.18	43.1	.515	-	-	-	-	-	-
1922	21.51	44.2	.487	-	-	-	-	-	-
1923	23.82	45.6	.522	$25.78	-	-	$21.94	-	-
1924	23.93	43.7	.547	25.84	-	-	22.07	-	-
1925	24.37	44.5	.547	26.39	-	-	22.44	-	-
1926	24.65	45.0	.548	26.61	-	-	22.75	-	-
1927	24.74	45.0	.550	26.66	-	-	23.01	-	-
1928	24.97	44.4	.562	27.24	-	-	22.88	-	-
1929	25.03	44.2	.566	27.22	-	-	22.93	-	-
1930	23.25	42.1	.552	24.77	-	-	21.84	-	-
1931	20.87	40.5	.515	21.28	-	-	20.50	-	-
1932	17.05	38.3	.446	16.21	32.6	$0.497	17.57	41.9	$0.420
1933	16.73	38.1	.442	16.43	34.8	.472	16.89	40.0	.427
1934	18.40	34.6	.532	18.87	33.9	.556	18.05	35.1	.515
1935	20.13	36.6	.550	21.52	37.3	.577	19.11	36.1	.530
1936	21.78	39.2	.556	24.04	41.0	.586	19.94	37.7	.529
1937	24.05	38.6	.624	26.91	40.0	.674	21.53	37.4	.577
1938	22.30	35.6	.627	24.01	35.0	.686	21.05	36.1	.584
1939	23.86	37.7	.633	26.50	38.0	.698	21.78	37.4	.582
1940	25.20	38.1	.661	28.44	39.3	.724	22.27	37.0	.602
1941	29.58	40.6	.729	34.04	42.1	.808	24.92	38.9	.640
1942	36.65	42.9	.853	42.73	45.1	.947	29.13	40.3	.723
1943	43.14	44.9	.961	49.30	46.6	1.059	34.12	42.5	.803
1944	46.08	45.2	1.019	52.07	46.6	1.117	37.12	43.1	.861
1945	44.39	43.4	1.023	49.05	44.1	1.111	38.29	42.3	.904
1946	43.82	40.4	1.086	46.49	40.2	1.156	41.14	40.5	1.015
1947	49.97	40.4	1.237	52.46	40.6	1.292	46.96	40.1	1.171
1948	54.14	40.1	1.350	57.11	40.5	1.410	50.61	39.6	1.278
1949	54.92	39.2	1.401	58.03	39.5	1.469	51.41	38.8	1.325
1950	59.33	40.5	1.465	63.32	41.2	1.537	54.71	39.7	1.378
1951	64.71	40.7	1.59	69.47	41.6	1.67	58.46	39.5	1.48
1952	67.97	40.7	1.67	73.46	41.5	1.77	60.98	39.6	1.54
1953	71.69	40.5	1.77	77.23	41.3	1.87	63.60	39.5	1.61
1954	71.86	39.7	1.81	77.18	40.2	1.92	64.74	39.0	1.66
1955	76.52	40.7	1.88	83.21	41.4	2.01	68.06	39.8	1.71
1956	79.99	40.4	1.98	86.31	41.1	2.10	71.10	39.5	1.80
1957	82.39	39.8	2.07	88.66	40.3	2.20	73.51	39.1	1.88
1958	83.50	39.2	2.13	90.06	39.5	2.28	75.27	38.8	1.94
1959	89.47	40.3	2.22	97.10	40.8	2.38	79.60	39.6	2.01
1960 [1]	90.91	39.7	2.29	98.25	40.1	2.45	81.33	39.1	2.08
1960: September	91.08	39.6	2.30	98.15	39.9	2.46	81.72	39.1	2.09
October	91.31	39.7	2.30	98.89	40.2	2.46	81.51	39.0	2.09
November	90.39	39.3	2.30	97.42	39.6	2.46	81.48	38.8	2.10
December	89.55	38.6	2.32	96.97	39.1	2.48	80.18	38.0	2.11
1961: January	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.22	39.2	2.48	81.41	38.4	2.12
February	90.25	38.9	2.32	97.07	39.3	2.47	81.02	38.4	2.11
March	90.71	39.1	2.32	97.96	39.5	2.48	82.04	38.7	2.12
April	91.57	39.3	2.33	99.35	39.9	2.49	82.43	38.7	2.13
May	92.66	39.6	2.34	100.50	40.2	2.50	83.07	39.0	2.13
June	94.24	40.1	2.35	101.91	40.6	2.51	84.53	39.5	2.14
July	94.00	40.0	2.35	100.90	40.2	2.51	84.74	39.6	2.14
August	93.83	40.1	2.34	101.00	40.4	2.50	84.77	39.8	2.13
September	92.66	39.6	2.34	98.75	39.5	2.50	84.96	39.7	2.14

[1] Preliminary.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.
Data on hours of work based on the household survey are shown in tables A-15 through A-19.
National data in all tables in Section C relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table C-2: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1960	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	Sept. 1960
MANUFACTURING	$92.66	$93.83	$91.08	39.6	40.1	39.6	$2.34	$2.34	$2.30
DURABLE GOODS	98.75	101.00	98.15	39.5	40.4	39.9	2.50	2.50	2.46
NONDURABLE GOODS	84.96	84.77	81.72	39.7	39.8	39.1	2.14	2.13	2.09
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	$112.48	$112.48	$108.14	40.9	40.9	40.5	$2.75	$2.75	$2.67
Lumber and wood products	84.16	84.65	84.19	39.7	40.5	39.9	2.12	2.09	2.11
Furniture and fixtures	78.47	77.30	75.74	41.3	40.9	40.5	1.90	1.89	1.87
Stone, clay, and glass products	96.76	97.06	92.75	41.0	41.3	40.5	2.36	2.35	2.29
Primary metal industries	118.59	116.03	106.78	40.2	39.6	38.0	2.95	2.93	2.81
Fabricated metal products	100.00	102.91	100.94	40.0	41.0	40.7	2.50	2.51	2.48
Machinery (except electrical)	107.45	107.04	103.57	40.7	40.7	40.3	2.64	2.63	2.57
Electrical machinery	95.68	94.80	93.03	40.2	40.0	40.1	2.38	2.37	2.32
Transportation equipment	97.16	113.20	112.96	34.7	40.0	40.2	2.80	2.83	2.81
Instruments and related products	97.69	98.17	95.44	40.2	40.4	40.1	2.43	2.43	2.38
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	80.20	79.20	77.03	40.3	40.0	39.5	1.99	1.98	1.95
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	91.27	90.20	89.02	41.3	41.0	41.6	2.21	2.20	2.14
Tobacco manufactures	67.89	69.87	63.27	40.9	39.7	40.3	1.66	1.76	1.57
Textile-mill products	66.50	66.26	62.05	40.3	40.4	38.3	1.65	1.64	1.62
Apparel and other finished textile products	58.68	59.41	55.93	36.0	36.9	35.4	1.63	1.61	1.58
Paper and allied products	103.25	102.15	98.14	43.2	43.1	42.3	2.39	2.37	2.32
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	109.54	108.59	108.08	38.3	38.1	38.6	2.86	2.85	2.80
Chemicals and allied products	109.67	108.99	104.90	41.7	41.6	41.3	2.63	2.62	2.54
Products of petroleum and coal	125.77	123.52	120.60	41.1	40.9	41.3	3.06	3.02	2.92
Rubber products	106.63	106.49	98.28	40.7	40.8	39.0	2.62	2.61	2.52
Leather and leather products	63.78	63.17	59.24	37.3	37.6	35.9	1.71	1.68	1.65

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Average overtime hours and average hourly earnings excluding overtime of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average overtime hours					Average hourly earnings excluding overtime[1]		
	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
MANUFACTURING	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.4	$2.26	$2.28	$2.21
DURABLE GOODS	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.43	2.44	2.37
NONDURABLE GOODS	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.06	2.08	2.01
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.1	$2.69	$2.69	$2.57
Lumber and wood products	-	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2	2.00	2.02	1.99
Furniture and fixtures	-	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.8	1.82	1.83	1.80
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.2	2.26	2.26	2.20
Primary metal industries	-	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.86	2.86	2.75
Fabricated metal products	-	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.43	2.43	2.37
Machinery (except electrical)	-	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.56	2.57	2.49
Electrical machinery	-	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9	2.31	2.33	2.25
Transportation equipment	-	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.3	2.75	2.75	2.68
Instruments and related products	-	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.36	2.36	2.31
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	1.92	1.93	1.88
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.3	2.11	2.15	2.07
Tobacco manufactures	-	1.3	1.1	1.4	.9	1.73	1.85	1.69
Textile-mill products	-	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.6	1.58	1.58	1.57
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.58	1.57	1.54
Paper and allied products	-	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.3	2.25	2.25	2.19
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	2.7	2.6	3.4	3.1	(2)	(2)	(2)
Chemicals and allied products	-	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.54	2.55	2.47
Products of petroleum and coal	-	1.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	2.96	2.96	2.83
Rubber products	-	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.52	2.55	2.44
Leather and leather products	-	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.65	1.64	1.61

[1]Derived by assuming that overtime hours are paid at the rate of time and one-half.
[2]Not available as average overtime rates are significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.
NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours and payrolls in industrial and construction activities [1]

(1947-49=100)

Activity	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
			Man-hours		
TOTAL	100.6	101.5	98.9	102.1	102.4
MINING	61.3	61.4	62.4	62.9	64.9
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	139.7	146.6	140.6	139.3	144.9
MANUFACTURING	97.6	97.7	95.4	99.4	98.8
DURABLE GOODS	99.8	100.3	99.4	103.4	101.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	95.0	94.7	90.5	94.6	95.3
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	337.3	332.5	325.5	322.2	311.7
Lumber and wood products	75.8	78.4	75.5	78.1	78.6
Furniture and fixtures	111.0	108.3	102.0	110.0	110.6
Stone, clay, and glass products	100.8	102.1	100.2	103.0	104.9
Primary metal industries	91.6	88.8	88.3	84.7	85.4
Fabricated metal products	103.8	105.5	101.4	108.2	106.8
Machinery (except electrical)	94.0	93.2	93.6	96.1	97.1
Electrical machinery	138.2	134.1	129.3	137.1	134.1
Transportation equipment	89.0	97.3	105.7	113.9	102.4
Instruments and related products	114.4	113.7	110.2	116.3	118.1
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	111.3	107.5	100.3	107.0	106.4
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	96.3	94.1	86.9	97.4	94.1
Tobacco manufactures	99.2	78.2	59.0	97.2	76.4
Textile-mill products	71.3	71.2	68.9	68.5	71.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	102.4	107.0	99.1	103.1	108.0
Paper and allied products	112.5	112.1	110.2	112.3	112.6
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	116.8	114.8	113.7	118.0	115.8
Chemicals and allied products	105.9	105.5	104.5	105.1	105.1
Products of petroleum and coal	79.2	79.4	79.7	82.3	82.7
Rubber products	98.4	96.7	95.7	97.1	98.3
Leather and leather products	88.3	90.2	89.7	85.0	93.0
			Payrolls		
MINING	-	100.4	102.9	101.6	104.5
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	279.1	268.2	259.4	267.9
MANUFACTURING	172.3	172.3	169.2	172.5	169.2

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Average weekly hours, seasonally adjusted, of production workers in selected industries [1]

Industry	Sept. 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Sept. 1960	Aug. 1960
Manufacturing	39.3	40.0	40.1	39.3	39.7
Durable goods	39.3	40.4	40.5	39.7	40.0
Nondurable goods	39.3	39.5	39.4	38.7	39.2
Building construction	-	35.9	35.6	35.3	35.8
Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	37.5	37.6	37.6	37.7

[1] For manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for building construction, to construction workers; and for retail trade, to nonsupervisory workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
MINING	$111.38	$114.93	$108.67	41.1	42.1	40.7	$2.71	$2.73	$2.67
METAL MINING	111.91	113.71	111.49	40.4	41.2	41.6	2.77	2.76	2.68
Iron mining	120.09	118.29	113.88	40.3	39.3	40.1	2.98	3.01	2.84
Copper mining	112.28	115.23	116.24	40.1	41.9	43.7	2.80	2.75	2.66
Lead and zinc mining	90.68	95.41	88.62	39.6	40.6	38.7	2.29	2.35	2.29
ANTHRACITE MINING	91.12	106.26	94.26	33.5	39.5	34.4	2.72	2.69	2.74
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	121.36	128.04	114.10	37.0	38.8	35.0	3.28	3.30	3.26
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	116.58	123.14	112.44	40.2	41.6	40.3	2.90	2.96	2.79
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	104.08	104.55	102.37	44.1	44.3	44.9	2.36	2.36	2.28
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	128.44	126.79	124.31	38.0	37.4	37.9	3.38	3.39	3.28
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	131.21	127.51	126.90	42.6	41.4	42.3	3.08	3.08	3.00
Highway and street construction	127.31	123.22	124.26	43.6	42.2	43.6	2.92	2.92	2.85
Other nonbuilding construction	135.38	132.84	129.97	41.4	40.5	41.0	3.27	3.28	3.17
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	128.06	126.32	123.68	36.8	36.3	36.7	3.48	3.48	3.37
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	118.45	117.57	113.52	36.9	36.4	36.5	3.21	3.23	3.11
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	132.85	131.41	128.82	36.7	36.3	36.7	3.62	3.62	3.51
Plumbing and heating	140.96	139.46	135.58	38.2	38.0	38.3	3.69	3.67	3.54
Painting and decorating	123.55	122.15	119.65	35.3	34.9	35.4	3.50	3.50	3.38
Electrical work	155.54	155.54	151.32	38.5	38.5	38.9	4.04	4.04	3.89
Other special-trade contractors	128.50	126.38	124.55	36.3	35.7	36.1	3.54	3.54	3.45
MANUFACTURING	93.83	94.00	90.35	40.1	40.0	39.8	2.34	2.35	2.27
DURABLE GOODS	101.00	100.90	97.20	40.4	40.2	40.0	2.50	2.51	2.43
NONDURABLE GOODS	84.77	84.74	81.77	39.8	39.6	39.5	2.13	2.14	2.07
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	112.48	111.93	105.60	40.9	40.7	40.0	2.75	2.75	2.64
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	84.65	82.53	81.97	40.5	39.3	39.6	2.09	2.10	2.07
Sawmills and planing mills	82.21	81.00	80.00	40.9	40.1	40.2	2.01	2.02	1.99
Sawmills and planing mills, general	83.44	82.21	81.41	40.9	40.1	40.3	2.04	2.05	2.02
South[2]	54.78	54.53	53.66	41.5	41.0	41.6	1.32	1.33	1.29
West[3]	104.75	102.17	99.96	40.6	39.6	39.2	2.58	2.58	2.55
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	88.17	86.22	84.00	41.2	40.1	40.0	2.14	2.15	2.10
Millwork	85.28	83.63	81.19	41.2	40.4	39.8	2.07	2.07	2.04
Plywood	91.32	87.96	86.43	41.7	39.8	40.2	2.19	2.21	2.15
Wooden containers	62.12	64.37	60.74	40.6	41.0	39.7	1.53	1.57	1.53
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	62.42	63.96	60.10	40.8	41.0	39.8	1.53	1.56	1.51
Miscellaneous wood products	69.77	68.91	68.45	40.8	40.3	40.5	1.71	1.71	1.69
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	77.30	75.20	75.89	40.9	40.0	40.8	1.89	1.88	1.86
Household furniture	72.04	70.22	71.23	40.7	39.9	40.7	1.77	1.76	1.75
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	66.49	64.24	65.83	41.3	40.4	41.4	1.61	1.59	1.59
Wood household furniture, upholstered	76.80	73.54	74.67	40.0	38.5	39.3	1.92	1.91	1.90
Mattresses and bedsprings	82.19	82.39	83.03	39.9	39.8	40.5	2.06	2.07	2.05
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	89.01	86.46	89.03	41.4	40.4	41.8	2.15	2.14	2.13
Wood office furniture	75.52	71.21	73.52	43.4	42.9	43.5	1.74	1.66	1.69
Metal office furniture	96.80	98.74	96.87	40.0	40.8	40.7	2.42	2.42	2.38
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	105.33	98.31	97.27	42.3	39.8	40.7	2.49	2.47	2.39
Screens, blinds, and misc. furniture and fixtures	80.16	79.38	77.76	40.9	40.5	40.5	1.96	1.96	1.92
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	97.06	96.17	93.89	41.3	41.1	41.0	2.35	2.34	2.29
Flat glass	126.25	125.02	125.42	39.7	40.2	40.2	3.18	3.11	3.12
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	96.15	95.44	92.86	40.4	40.1	40.2	2.38	2.38	2.31
Glass containers	97.75	96.56	94.66	40.9	40.4	40.8	2.39	2.39	2.32
Pressed or blown glass	93.69	93.06	90.16	39.7	39.6	39.2	2.36	2.35	2.30
Glass products made of purchased glass	78.01	75.46	74.48	39.8	39.1	39.2	1.96	1.93	1.90
Cement, hydraulic	108.53	108.79	103.57	40.8	40.9	40.3	2.66	2.66	2.57

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS—Continued									
Structural clay products	$85.49	$85.28	$83.64	41.1	41.0	41.0	$2.08	$2.08	$2.04
Brick and hollow tile	80.22	80.83	79.38	42.0	42.1	42.0	1.91	1.92	1.89
Floor and wall tile	83.82	81.97	82.41	40.3	39.6	40.2	2.08	2.07	2.05
Sewer pipe	91.16	89.25	86.94	42.8	41.9	41.6	2.13	2.13	2.09
Clay refractories	95.20	95.31	90.48	38.7	38.9	38.5	2.46	2.45	2.35
Pottery and related products	82.13	82.21	83.28	37.5	37.2	38.2	2.19	2.21	2.18
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	101.46	101.00	96.36	44.5	44.3	44.0	2.28	2.28	2.19
Concrete products	98.33	97.24	92.61	44.9	44.4	44.1	2.19	2.19	2.10
Cut-stone and stone products	82.03	79.10	78.62	42.5	41.2	41.6	1.93	1.92	1.89
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	101.27	100.37	98.49	41.0	40.8	40.7	2.47	2.46	2.42
Abrasive products	104.75	104.86	95.25	40.6	40.8	38.1	2.58	2.57	2.50
Asbestos products	104.83	105.92	107.69	41.6	42.2	43.6	2.52	2.51	2.47
Nonclay refractories	107.59	103.09	101.39	40.6	38.9	38.7	2.65	2.65	2.62
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	116.03	117.49	106.68	39.6	40.1	38.1	2.93	2.93	2.80
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	123.38	127.04	110.53	38.8	39.7	36.6	3.18	3.20	3.02
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	123.77	127.44	110.60	38.8	39.7	36.5	3.19	3.21	3.03
Electrometallurgical products	111.91	109.97	109.89	40.4	39.7	40.4	2.77	2.77	2.72
Iron and steel foundries	100.10	100.98	95.98	39.1	39.6	38.7	2.56	2.55	2.48
Gray-iron foundries	97.78	101.20	94.28	38.8	40.0	38.8	2.52	2.53	2.43
Malleable-iron foundries	99.94	97.22	91.96	39.5	39.2	38.0	2.53	2.48	2.42
Steel foundries	105.07	102.82	101.27	39.5	38.8	38.8	2.66	2.65	2.61
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	111.78	112.61	110.43	40.5	41.1	40.9	2.76	2.74	2.70
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	102.26	105.83	102.00	40.1	41.5	40.8	2.55	2.55	2.50
Primary refining of aluminum	128.11	124.12	122.31	40.8	40.3	40.1	3.14	3.08	3.05
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	98.17	98.25	94.40	40.4	40.6	40.0	2.43	2.42	2.36
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	121.26	117.74	109.89	42.4	41.9	40.4	2.86	2.81	2.72
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	120.81	117.58	105.59	43.3	42.6	40.3	2.79	2.76	2.62
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	124.38	119.65	115.95	41.6	41.4	40.4	2.99	2.89	2.87
Nonferrous foundries	103.31	103.31	101.96	40.2	40.2	40.3	2.57	2.57	2.53
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	115.14	115.59	108.47	40.4	40.7	39.3	2.85	2.84	2.76
Iron and steel forgings	115.53	116.82	108.77	38.9	39.6	37.9	2.97	2.95	2.87
Wire drawing	113.42	112.19	107.73	41.7	41.4	40.5	2.72	2.71	2.66
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	115.66	120.22	108.98	40.3	41.6	39.2	2.87	2.89	2.78
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	102.91	102.16	100.45	41.0	40.7	41.0	2.51	2.51	2.45
Tin cans and other tinware	127.75	127.75	119.26	43.9	43.9	42.9	2.91	2.91	2.78
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	95.91	94.72	94.77	40.3	39.8	40.5	2.38	2.38	2.34
Cutlery and edge tools	84.77	83.16	79.80	39.8	39.6	39.7	2.13	2.10	2.01
Hand tools	94.88	94.64	93.13	39.7	39.6	39.8	2.39	2.39	2.34
Hardware	99.72	98.00	100.28	40.7	40.0	41.1	2.45	2.45	2.44
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	97.77	96.40	93.38	40.4	40.0	39.4	2.42	2.41	2.37
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	102.56	100.60	94.96	40.7	40.4	38.6	2.52	2.49	2.46
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	95.91	94.96	92.50	40.3	39.9	39.7	2.38	2.38	2.33
Fabricated structural metal products	104.39	102.87	101.84	41.1	40.5	41.4	2.54	2.54	2.46
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	106.24	103.63	102.58	41.5	40.8	41.7	2.56	2.54	2.46
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	94.30	94.77	92.29	40.3	40.5	40.3	2.34	2.34	2.29
Boiler-shop products	105.97	103.89	104.83	40.6	39.5	41.6	2.61	2.63	2.52
Sheet-metal work	107.23	106.45	106.50	41.4	41.1	41.6	2.59	2.59	2.56
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	105.47	106.45	107.17	41.2	41.1	41.7	2.56	2.59	2.57
Vitreous-enameled products	91.55	90.85	79.40	45.1	44.1	39.9	2.03	2.06	1.99
Stamped and pressed metal products	110.15	112.20	114.63	41.1	41.1	42.3	2.68	2.73	2.71
Lighting fixtures	92.00	92.10	89.24	40.0	39.7	40.2	2.30	2.32	2.22
Fabricated wire products	93.79	95.12	89.60	40.6	41.0	40.0	2.31	2.32	2.24
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	100.86	99.47	95.91	41.0	40.6	40.3	2.46	2.45	2.38
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	110.42	110.68	105.18	41.2	41.3	40.3	2.68	2.68	2.61
Steel springs	109.61	110.16	101.27	40.9	40.8	39.1	2.68	2.70	2.59
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	104.04	103.12	97.51	40.8	40.6	39.8	2.55	2.54	2.45
Screw-machine products	97.00	95.65	93.71	41.1	40.7	41.1	2.36	2.35	2.28
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	107.04	106.78	103.68	40.7	40.6	40.5	2.63	2.63	2.56
Engines and turbines	114.86	113.72	114.90	40.3	39.9	40.6	2.85	2.85	2.83
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	127.56	120.70	124.56	42.1	40.1	41.8	3.03	3.01	2.98
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	111.44	112.12	111.76	39.8	39.9	40.2	2.80	2.81	2.78
Agricultural machinery and tractors	105.87	104.91	104.12	39.8	39.0	40.2	2.66	2.69	2.59
Tractors	110.25	108.47	108.54	39.8	38.6	40.5	2.77	2.81	2.68
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	100.04	100.33	98.31	39.7	39.5	39.8	2.52	2.54	2.47

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Construction and mining machinery	$107.12	$106.49	$100.84	41.2	40.8	39.7	$2.60	$2.61	$2.54
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	105.59	105.07	102.40	40.3	39.8	40.0	2.62	2.64	2.56
Oil-field machinery and tools	111.44	110.06	97.00	43.7	43.5	38.8	2.55	2.53	2.50
Metalworking machinery	114.54	115.79	110.84	41.2	41.5	40.9	2.78	2.79	2.71
Machine tools	110.97	108.54	104.90	41.1	40.5	40.5	2.70	2.68	2.59
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	113.29	112.74	112.20	40.9	40.7	41.1	2.77	2.77	2.73
Machine-tool accessories	116.75	120.56	113.44	41.4	42.3	41.1	2.82	2.85	2.76
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	102.34	102.34	101.46	41.1	41.1	42.1	2.49	2.49	2.41
Food-products machinery	104.19	103.53	101.43	40.7	40.6	40.9	2.56	2.55	2.48
Textile machinery	91.91	91.91	87.57	41.4	41.4	41.7	2.22	2.22	2.10
Paper-industries machinery	102.09	107.35	110.56	41.0	42.6	44.4	2.49	2.52	2.49
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	115.50	115.92	112.94	42.0	42.0	42.3	2.75	2.76	2.67
General industrial machinery	106.19	105.01	103.22	41.0	40.7	40.8	2.59	2.58	2.53
Pumps, air and gas compressors	105.16	103.32	101.11	41.4	41.0	41.1	2.54	2.52	2.46
Conveyors and conveying equipment	106.93	107.33	110.00	40.2	40.5	41.2	2.66	2.65	2.67
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	100.85	97.84	94.88	40.5	40.1	39.7	2.49	2.44	2.39
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	109.62	106.80	106.71	40.6	40.3	41.2	2.70	2.65	2.59
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	107.68	106.78	103.68	41.1	40.6	40.5	2.62	2.63	2.56
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	100.80	101.71	98.89	40.0	40.2	40.2	2.52	2.53	2.46
Office and store machines and devices	109.47	111.07	101.63	41.0	41.6	39.7	2.67	2.67	2.56
Computing machines and cash registers	120.35	120.38	112.06	41.5	41.8	40.6	2.90	2.88	2.76
Typewriters	92.34	101.05	86.80	40.5	43.0	39.1	2.28	2.35	2.22
Service-industry and household machines	100.95	102.51	96.87	39.9	40.2	39.7	2.53	2.55	2.44
Domestic laundry equipment	108.40	108.38	97.27	40.0	39.7	37.7	2.71	2.73	2.58
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	94.48	95.41	91.39	40.9	40.6	40.8	2.31	2.35	2.24
Sewing machines	101.00	102.75	107.94	40.4	41.6	43.7	2.50	2.47	2.47
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	100.19	103.57	96.78	39.6	40.3	39.5	2.53	2.57	2.45
Miscellaneous machinery parts	105.15	103.72	100.65	40.6	40.2	40.1	2.59	2.58	2.51
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	104.09	101.89	100.30	40.5	39.8	39.8	2.57	2.56	2.52
Ball and roller bearings	106.40	105.20	99.58	39.7	39.4	38.9	2.68	2.67	2.56
Machine shops (job and repair)	105.37	103.79	101.34	41.0	40.7	40.7	2.57	2.55	2.49
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	94.80	94.25	91.77	40.0	39.6	39.9	2.37	2.38	2.30
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	99.94	100.10	96.80	40.3	40.2	40.0	2.48	2.49	2.42
Wiring devices and supplies	88.00	87.30	83.25	40.0	39.5	38.9	2.20	2.21	2.14
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	98.40	98.31	96.48	40.0	39.8	40.2	2.46	2.47	2.40
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	93.15	91.20	88.13	40.5	40.0	39.7	2.30	2.28	2.22
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	109.34	109.34	103.74	40.8	40.8	39.9	2.68	2.68	2.60
Power and distribution transformers	103.06	101.65	100.00	40.1	39.4	40.0	2.57	2.58	2.50
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	102.80	104.64	102.16	40.0	40.4	40.7	2.57	2.59	2.51
Electrical welding apparatus	104.49	101.45	104.55	41.3	40.1	41.0	2.53	2.53	2.55
Electrical appliances	94.71	95.68	90.00	40.3	39.7	39.3	2.35	2.41	2.29
Insulated wire and cable	91.32	95.26	88.20	41.7	43.3	41.8	2.19	2.20	2.11
Electrical equipment for vehicles	101.89	103.20	95.59	39.8	40.0	38.7	2.56	2.58	2.47
Electric lamps	90.39	89.24	87.47	39.3	38.8	39.4	2.30	2.30	2.22
Communication equipment	91.54	89.70	88.80	39.8	39.0	40.0	2.30	2.30	2.22
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	89.04	89.38	85.72	39.4	39.2	39.5	2.26	2.28	2.17
Radio tubes	86.40	81.92	84.80	40.0	38.1	40.0	2.16	2.15	2.12
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	105.22	98.03	104.33	41.1	38.9	41.9	2.56	2.52	2.49
Miscellaneous electrical products	91.53	91.43	89.82	40.5	40.1	40.1	2.26	2.28	2.24
Storage batteries	106.55	104.86	102.62	41.3	40.8	40.4	2.58	2.57	2.54
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	78.12	76.57	75.95	40.9	40.3	40.4	1.91	1.90	1.88
X-ray and nonradio electronic tubes	98.42	102.67	97.44	40.5	41.4	40.6	2.43	2.48	2.40
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	113.20	113.93	108.90	40.0	40.4	39.6	2.83	2.82	2.75
Motor vehicles and equipment	113.65	115.54	108.64	39.6	40.4	38.8	2.87	2.86	2.80
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	115.74	117.56	110.68	39.5	40.4	38.7	2.93	2.91	2.86
Truck and bus bodies	103.32	103.22	98.98	41.0	40.8	40.9	2.52	2.53	2.42
Trailers (truck and automobile)	93.09	92.69	85.09	40.3	40.3	38.5	2.31	2.30	2.21
Aircraft and parts	113.70	112.33	110.84	40.9	40.7	40.9	2.78	2.76	2.71
Aircraft	113.83	112.06	110.03	40.8	40.6	40.6	2.79	2.76	2.71
Aircraft engines and parts	112.19	113.15	113.30	40.5	40.7	41.5	2.77	2.78	2.73
Aircraft propellers and parts	110.94	111.89	109.55	43.0	43.2	43.3	2.58	2.59	2.53
Other aircraft parts and equipment	114.12	111.79	110.16	41.2	40.8	40.8	2.77	2.74	2.70
Ship and boat building and repairing	114.51	113.20	108.23	39.9	40.0	39.5	2.87	2.83	2.74
Ship building and repairing	118.00	117.49	112.46	40.0	40.1	39.6	2.95	2.93	2.84
Boat building and repairing	84.41	83.28	81.30	38.9	39.1	38.9	2.17	2.13	2.09
Railroad equipment	107.73	109.54	107.24	37.8	38.3	38.3	2.85	2.86	2.80
Locomotives and parts	113.65	113.77	109.60	40.3	40.2	40.0	2.82	2.83	2.74
Railroad and street cars	105.35	108.00	106.78	36.7	37.5	38.0	2.87	2.88	2.81
Other transportation equipment	89.10	88.09	83.63	39.6	39.5	37.5	2.25	2.23	2.23

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Durable Goods—Continued									
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	$98.17	$97.28	$95.99	40.4	40.2	40.5	$2.43	$2.42	$2.37
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	117.26	115.43	115.79	41.0	40.5	41.8	2.86	2.85	2.77
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	97.61	95.68	91.87	40.5	40.2	39.6	2.41	2.38	2.32
Optical instruments and lenses	95.16	104.08	97.17	39.0	41.8	41.0	2.44	2.49	2.37
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	86.88	85.86	85.06	40.6	40.5	40.7	2.14	2.12	2.09
Ophthalmic goods	86.07	85.39	79.80	40.6	39.9	39.7	2.12	2.14	2.01
Photographic apparatus	112.88	111.65	110.27	41.5	41.2	41.3	2.72	2.71	2.67
Watches and clocks	77.75	75.68	80.00	38.3	37.1	40.2	2.03	2.04	1.99
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	79.20	78.61	77.60	40.0	39.7	40.0	1.98	1.98	1.94
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	81.81	79.40	79.77	40.7	39.9	40.7	2.01	1.99	1.96
Jewelry and findings	78.14	75.81	75.52	40.7	39.9	40.6	1.92	1.90	1.86
Silverware and plated ware	92.97	89.50	92.06	40.6	39.6	41.1	2.29	2.26	2.24
Musical instruments and parts	87.20	86.11	90.58	40.0	39.5	40.8	2.18	2.18	2.22
Toys and sporting goods	72.52	71.24	70.59	39.2	38.3	39.0	1.85	1.86	1.81
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	68.82	66.70	65.70	39.1	37.9	38.2	1.76	1.76	1.72
Sporting and athletic goods	81.37	80.16	80.99	39.5	39.1	40.7	2.06	2.05	1.99
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	69.89	69.84	72.00	38.4	38.8	40.0	1.82	1.80	1.80
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	71.68	70.92	68.56	39.6	39.4	39.4	1.81	1.80	1.74
Fabricated plastics products	87.35	87.56	83.64	41.4	41.3	41.0	2.11	2.12	2.04
Other manufacturing industries	81.80	81.99	80.60	39.9	39.8	39.9	2.05	2.06	2.02
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	90.20	92.70	88.58	41.0	41.2	41.2	2.20	2.25	2.15
Meat products	99.14	103.17	99.70	40.3	41.6	41.2	2.46	2.48	2.42
Meat packing, wholesale	112.59	117.74	113.42	40.5	41.9	41.7	2.78	2.81	2.72
Sausages and casings	109.65	109.74	103.32	42.5	42.7	42.0	2.58	2.57	2.46
Dairy products	91.72	94.35	90.30	41.5	42.5	42.0	2.21	2.22	2.15
Condensed and evaporated milk	94.48	99.17	91.91	40.9	42.2	41.4	2.31	2.35	2.22
Ice cream and ices	95.87	97.90	95.34	41.5	42.2	42.0	2.31	2.32	2.27
Canning and preserving	75.67	71.39	74.03	40.9	38.8	40.9	1.85	1.84	1.81
Sea food, canned and cured	58.50	67.32	57.82	30.0	33.0	32.3	1.95	2.04	1.79
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	79.42	73.93	77.93	41.8	40.4	41.9	1.90	1.83	1.86
Grain-mill products	101.92	102.15	96.35	44.7	45.0	44.5	2.28	2.27	2.21
Flour and other grain-mill products	109.22	105.77	104.19	45.7	45.2	46.1	2.39	2.34	2.26
Prepared feeds	91.34	93.20	87.07	45.9	46.6	44.2	1.99	2.00	1.97
Bakery products	92.29	92.80	88.48	40.3	40.7	40.4	2.29	2.28	2.19
Bread and other bakery products	94.37	95.06	90.32	40.5	40.8	40.5	2.33	2.33	2.23
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	83.32	85.46	81.00	39.3	40.5	40.1	2.12	2.11	2.02
Sugar	102.58	106.68	96.96	41.7	42.5	40.4	2.46	2.51	2.40
Cane-sugar refining	124.60	124.54	114.84	44.5	44.8	43.5	2.80	2.78	2.64
Beet sugar	83.69	90.09	80.86	37.7	39.0	36.1	2.22	2.31	2.24
Confectionery and related products	76.92	75.43	73.12	40.7	39.7	40.4	1.89	1.90	1.81
Confectionery	73.89	72.10	69.77	40.6	39.4	40.1	1.82	1.83	1.74
Beverages	103.89	108.26	100.53	40.9	41.8	40.7	2.54	2.59	2.47
Bottled soft drinks	78.32	81.97	75.93	42.8	43.6	42.9	1.83	1.88	1.77
Malt liquors	127.36	135.53	122.85	39.8	41.7	39.5	3.20	3.25	3.11
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	99.68	97.15	96.72	39.4	38.4	39.0	2.53	2.53	2.48
Miscellaneous food products	91.54	91.14	86.93	41.8	42.0	41.2	2.19	2.17	2.11
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	120.38	117.48	109.30	45.6	44.5	43.2	2.64	2.64	2.53
Manufactured ice	82.58	82.77	81.09	44.4	44.5	44.8	1.86	1.86	1.81
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	69.87	72.19	64.81	39.7	38.4	37.9	1.76	1.88	1.71
Cigarettes	86.86	84.07	79.13	40.4	39.1	38.6	2.15	2.15	2.05
Cigars	57.66	55.57	54.72	38.7	37.8	38.0	1.49	1.47	1.44
Tobacco and snuff	70.88	70.87	70.47	37.5	37.9	38.3	1.89	1.87	1.84
Tobacco stemming and redrying	55.20	60.02	49.87	40.0	36.6	36.4	1.38	1.64	1.37
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	66.26	65.44	64.31	40.4	39.9	39.7	1.64	1.64	1.62
Scouring and combing plants	75.95	74.90	72.45	43.4	42.8	41.4	1.75	1.75	1.75
Yarn and thread mills	61.66	60.89	58.29	40.3	39.8	38.6	1.53	1.53	1.51
Yarn mills	62.22	61.60	58.82	40.4	40.0	38.7	1.54	1.54	1.52
Thread mills	61.44	61.02	59.72	38.4	37.9	37.8	1.60	1.61	1.58
Broad-woven fabric mills	65.93	64.72	64.88	40.7	40.2	40.3	1.62	1.61	1.61
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	64.40	63.04	63.92	40.5	39.9	40.2	1.59	1.58	1.59
North[4]	67.83	66.30	69.26	39.9	39.0	40.5	1.70	1.70	1.71
South[3]	64.15	62.80	63.11	40.6	40.0	40.2	1.58	1.57	1.57
Woolen and worsted	74.27	74.98	70.24	42.2	42.6	40.6	1.76	1.76	1.73
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	68.40	67.83	66.80	40.0	39.9	40.0	1.71	1.70	1.67

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Knitting mills	$60.21	$58.91	$58.29	39.1	38.5	38.6	$1.54	$1.53	$1.51
Full-fashioned hosiery	59.82	57.15	58.52	39.1	37.6	38.5	1.53	1.52	1.52
North[4]	62.24	59.59	59.06	38.9	38.2	38.1	1.60	1.56	1.55
South[2]	58.80	56.47	58.44	39.2	37.4	38.7	1.50	1.51	1.51
Seamless hosiery	54.81	52.88	54.04	38.6	37.5	38.6	1.42	1.41	1.40
North[4]	53.57	52.99	54.39	37.2	36.8	38.3	1.44	1.44	1.42
South[2]	55.10	53.02	54.04	38.8	37.6	38.6	1.42	1.41	1.40
Knit outerwear	64.41	63.41	61.44	38.8	38.9	38.4	1.66	1.63	1.60
Knit underwear	56.60	56.06	53.57	38.5	38.4	37.2	1.47	1.46	1.44
Dyeing and finishing textiles	74.64	73.75	70.58	41.7	41.2	40.1	1.79	1.79	1.76
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	74.05	72.98	70.00	41.6	41.0	40.0	1.78	1.78	1.75
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	84.35	81.19	80.75	42.6	40.8	41.2	1.98	1.99	1.96
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	77.23	75.03	75.45	41.3	39.7	39.5	1.87	1.89	1.91
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	66.29	64.43	60.80	38.1	37.9	37.3	1.74	1.70	1.63
Miscellaneous textile goods	79.35	77.59	75.58	40.9	40.2	40.2	1.94	1.93	1.88
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	84.86	87.95	84.87	41.6	41.1	41.4	2.04	2.14	2.05
Lace goods	70.88	72.52	72.20	37.5	39.2	38.0	1.89	1.85	1.90
Paddings and upholstery filling	82.40	81.60	78.34	40.0	40.0	40.8	2.06	2.04	1.92
Processed waste and recovered fibers	66.65	64.96	61.86	41.4	40.1	39.4	1.61	1.62	1.57
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	108.78	105.65	102.49	44.4	43.3	43.8	2.45	2.44	2.34
Cordage and twine	64.62	63.08	60.90	39.4	38.7	38.3	1.64	1.63	1.59
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	59.41	57.72	57.62	36.9	36.3	36.7	1.61	1.59	1.57
Men's and boys' suits and coats	69.29	68.61	72.38	35.9	36.3	37.7	1.93	1.89	1.92
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	50.67	49.21	49.37	38.1	37.0	37.4	1.33	1.33	1.32
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	50.56	48.31	50.82	38.3	36.6	38.5	1.32	1.32	1.32
Separate trousers	50.59	49.50	50.63	37.2	36.4	37.5	1.36	1.36	1.35
Work shirts	44.54	44.23	43.78	38.4	37.8	37.1	1.16	1.17	1.18
Women's outerwear	64.40	62.63	61.08	35.0	34.6	34.9	1.84	1.81	1.75
Women's dresses	63.54	61.79	59.68	33.8	33.4	34.1	1.88	1.85	1.75
Household apparel	50.27	49.25	49.96	35.4	34.2	36.2	1.42	1.44	1.38
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	80.36	77.11	74.82	36.2	35.7	35.8	2.22	2.16	2.09
Women's, children's under garments	54.38	52.34	52.11	37.5	36.6	36.7	1.45	1.43	1.42
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	52.16	50.55	50.36	37.8	36.9	37.3	1.38	1.37	1.35
Corsets and allied garments	59.09	56.72	55.62	36.7	35.9	35.2	1.61	1.58	1.58
Millinery	70.25	72.31	69.48	36.4	35.1	36.0	1.93	2.06	1.93
Children's outerwear	53.44	54.31	53.42	36.6	37.2	37.1	1.46	1.46	1.44
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	55.42	53.07	53.95	37.7	36.1	36.7	1.47	1.47	1.47
Other fabricated textile products	68.16	64.51	61.56	39.4	38.4	38.0	1.73	1.68	1.62
Curtains, draperies, and other housefurnishings	56.21	54.60	54.05	38.5	37.4	37.8	1.46	1.46	1.43
Textile bags	64.34	64.94	63.83	38.3	39.6	39.4	1.68	1.64	1.62
Canvas products	67.32	61.00	61.46	39.6	39.1	38.9	1.70	1.56	1.58
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	102.15	101.91	97.75	43.1	43.0	42.5	2.37	2.37	2.30
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	110.88	111.13	106.82	44.0	44.1	43.6	2.52	2.52	2.45
Paperboard containers and boxes	96.50	94.95	90.69	42.7	42.2	41.6	2.26	2.25	2.18
Paperboard boxes	96.30	94.53	90.07	42.8	42.2	41.7	2.25	2.24	2.16
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	97.76	99.12	93.79	41.6	42.0	40.6	2.35	2.36	2.31
Other paper and allied products	90.49	90.27	85.90	41.7	41.6	41.1	2.17	2.17	2.09
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	108.59	107.35	106.09	38.1	37.8	38.3	2.85	2.84	2.77
Newspapers	112.96	112.64	110.14	35.3	35.2	35.3	3.20	3.20	3.12
Periodicals	120.22	115.59	119.19	41.6	40.7	41.1	2.89	2.84	2.90
Books	100.04	98.17	97.17	40.5	40.4	41.0	2.47	2.43	2.37
Commercial printing	107.25	105.88	105.72	39.0	38.5	39.3	2.75	2.75	2.69
Lithographing	113.65	111.15	112.16	39.6	39.0	40.2	2.87	2.85	2.79
Greeting cards	68.97	70.69	71.55	36.3	37.8	39.1	1.90	1.87	1.83
Bookbinding and related industries	85.97	84.92	82.64	38.9	38.6	38.8	2.21	2.20	2.13
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	126.10	125.13	116.73	38.8	38.5	37.9	3.25	3.25	3.08
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	108.99	109.15	104.90	41.6	41.5	41.3	2.62	2.63	2.54
Industrial inorganic chemicals	120.51	120.35	116.05	41.7	41.5	41.3	2.89	2.90	2.81
Alkalies and chlorine	120.35	119.23	115.51	41.5	41.4	41.4	2.90	2.88	2.79
Industrial organic chemicals	114.54	115.51	110.42	41.5	41.7	41.2	2.76	2.77	2.68
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	118.44	119.69	113.67	42.3	42.9	42.1	2.80	2.79	2.70
Synthetic rubber	126.79	127.39	122.96	40.9	40.7	41.4	3.10	3.13	2.97
Synthetic fibers	97.58	98.95	93.67	41.0	41.4	40.2	2.38	2.39	2.33
Explosives	107.73	105.07	104.75	40.5	39.5	40.6	2.66	2.66	2.58
Drugs and medicines	98.16	97.36	94.02	40.9	40.4	40.7	2.40	2.41	2.31
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	118.58	117.32	114.93	42.2	41.9	42.1	2.81	2.80	2.73
Soap and glycerin	129.20	127.68	126.23	42.5	42.0	42.5	3.04	3.04	2.97

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Paints, pigments, and fillers	$104.39	$105.16	$101.27	41.1	41.4	41.0	$2.54	$2.54	$2.47
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	101.27	102.92	98.57	41.0	41.5	40.9	2.47	2.48	2.41
Gum and wood chemicals	91.14	92.20	88.62	42.0	42.1	42.4	2.17	2.19	2.09
Fertilizers	83.40	83.62	80.37	41.7	41.6	42.3	2.00	2.01	1.90
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	96.12	97.66	90.50	44.5	44.8	43.3	2.16	2.18	2.09
Vegetable oils	86.80	88.07	83.38	43.4	43.6	43.2	2.00	2.02	1.93
Animal oils and fats	107.17	109.27	99.18	45.8	46.3	43.5	2.34	2.36	2.28
Miscellaneous chemicals	100.28	99.06	95.18	41.1	40.6	40.5	2.44	2.44	2.35
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	82.39	81.56	77.61	39.8	39.4	39.0	2.07	2.07	1.99
Compressed and liquefied gases	124.42	120.51	113.70	43.2	41.7	41.8	2.88	2.89	2.72
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	123.52	127.07	117.62	40.9	41.8	40.7	3.02	3.04	2.89
Petroleum refining	127.48	131.87	120.90	40.6	41.6	40.3	3.14	3.17	3.00
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	110.88	112.20	107.43	42.0	42.5	41.8	2.64	2.64	2.57
RUBBER PRODUCTS	106.49	107.04	100.15	40.8	40.7	39.9	2.61	2.63	2.51
Tires and inner tubes	127.51	130.31	114.66	41.0	41.5	39.0	3.11	3.14	2.94
Rubber footwear	85.75	86.00	81.40	39.7	40.0	40.1	2.16	2.15	2.03
Other rubber products	96.29	94.47	92.75	40.8	40.2	40.5	2.36	2.35	2.29
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	63.17	64.13	62.48	37.6	38.4	38.1	1.68	1.67	1.64
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	86.58	86.15	84.56	39.9	39.7	39.7	2.17	2.17	2.13
Industrial leather belting and packing	85.68	81.74	78.74	40.8	39.3	38.6	2.10	2.08	2.04
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	58.93	60.99	59.03	37.3	38.6	37.6	1.58	1.58	1.57
Footwear (except rubber)	60.47	62.21	60.26	37.1	38.4	37.9	1.63	1.62	1.59
Luggage	70.62	67.58	65.18	39.9	38.4	38.8	1.77	1.76	1.68
Handbags and small leather goods	60.42	60.20	58.45	38.0	38.1	38.2	1.59	1.58	1.53
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	53.44	53.51	54.52	36.6	36.4	37.6	1.46	1.47	1.45
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads	(5)	111.64	110.33	(5)	41.5	42.6	(5)	2.69	2.59
Local railways and bus lines	102.00	102.24	100.22	42.5	42.6	43.2	2.40	2.40	2.32
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	93.38	93.46	89.27	39.4	39.6	39.5	2.37	2.36	2.26
Switchboard operating employees[6]	71.78	72.36	69.38	37.0	37.3	37.3	1.94	1.94	1.86
Line construction employees[7]	133.11	131.63	125.14	43.5	43.3	43.3	3.06	3.04	2.89
Telegraph[8]	104.58	104.90	103.09	42.0	42.3	42.6	2.49	2.48	2.42
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	114.24	114.52	110.16	40.8	40.9	40.8	2.80	2.80	2.70
Electric light and power utilities	114.93	115.21	110.97	40.9	41.0	41.1	2.81	2.81	2.70
Gas utilities	105.44	106.25	102.21	40.4	40.4	40.4	2.61	2.63	2.53
Electric light and gas utilities combined	121.66	120.42	115.87	41.1	41.1	40.8	2.96	2.93	2.84
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	96.15	96.80	93.56	40.4	40.5	40.5	2.38	2.39	2.31
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	71.25	71.82	69.32	38.1	38.2	38.3	1.87	1.88	1.81
General merchandise stores	51.06	52.40	50.26	34.5	34.7	34.9	1.48	1.51	1.44
Department stores and general mail-order houses	57.07	58.46	56.32	34.8	34.8	35.2	1.64	1.68	1.60
Food and liquor stores	75.66	76.08	72.76	36.2	36.4	36.2	2.09	2.09	2.01
Automotive and accessories dealers	91.54	93.07	89.96	43.8	43.9	44.1	2.09	2.12	2.04
Apparel and accessories stores	55.14	55.17	52.65	34.9	34.7	35.1	1.58	1.59	1.50
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	80.56	79.37	77.49	41.1	40.7	41.0	1.96	1.95	1.89
Lumber and hardware supply stores	85.00	84.60	83.69	42.5	42.3	42.7	2.00	2.00	1.96
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	71.80	72.17	69.75	37.2	37.2	37.3	1.93	1.94	1.87
Security dealers and exchanges	120.23	124.30	113.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Insurance carriers	90.42	90.10	88.34	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-6: Gross hours and earnings of production workers,[1] by industry—Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round[9]	$50.90	$50.13	$49.04	40.4	40.1	40.2	$1.26	$1.25	$1.22
Personal services:									
Laundries	49.13	49.50	48.07	39.3	39.6	39.4	1.25	1.25	1.22
Cleaning and dyeing plants	54.05	55.48	53.02	37.8	38.8	37.6	1.43	1.43	1.41
Motion pictures:									
Motion picture production and distribution	119.74	123.59	118.61	-	-	-	-	-	-

[1]For mining and manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2]South: Includes the following 17 States—Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia.

[3]West: Includes California, Oregon, and Washington.

[4]North: Includes all States except the 17 listed as South in footnote 2.

[5]Not available.

[6]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1960, such employees made up 35 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[7]Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1960, such employees made up 30 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

[8]Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.

[9]Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Gross and spendable average weekly earnings in industrial and construction activities, in current and 1947-49 dollars[1]

Type of earnings	Mining			Contract construction			Manufacturing		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
Gross average weekly earnings:									
Current dollars	$111.38	$114.93	$108.67	$128.44	$126.79	$124.31	$93.83	$94.00	$90.35
1947-49 dollars	87.02	89.72	85.84	100.34	98.98	98.19	73.30	73.38	71.37
Spendable average weekly earnings:									
Worker with no dependents:									
Current dollars	89.40	92.12	87.32	102.47	101.20	99.30	75.79	75.93	73.06
1947-49 dollars	69.84	71.91	68.97	80.05	79.00	78.44	59.21	59.27	57.71
Worker with 3 dependents:									
Current dollars	97.79	100.70	95.57	111.78	110.43	108.39	83.40	83.54	80.61
1947-49 dollars	76.40	78.61	75.49	87.33	86.21	85.62	65.16	65.21	63.67

[1]For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
ALABAMA	$78.41	$78.60	$75.25	39.8	40.1	39.4	$1.97	$1.96	$1.91
Birmingham	101.14	103.86	98.75	39.2	40.1	39.5	2.58	2.59	2.50
Mobile	95.75	95.28	91.20	40.4	39.7	40.0	2.37	2.40	2.28
ALASKA	141.00	137.51	135.53	50.0	46.3	43.3	2.82	2.97	3.13
ARIZONA	101.60	103.22	99.20	40.0	40.8	40.0	2.54	2.53	2.48
Phoenix	100.86	103.94	98.95	39.4	40.6	39.9	2.56	2.56	2.48
ARKANSAS	64.87	64.62	63.65	40.8	40.9	40.8	1.59	1.58	1.56
Fort Smith	70.21	66.99	66.50	41.3	40.6	40.3	1.70	1.65	1.65
Little Rock-North Little Rock	64.40	64.00	64.48	40.0	40.0	40.3	1.61	1.60	1.60
Pine Bluff	77.60	79.54	79.58	40.0	41.0	40.6	1.94	1.94	1.96
CALIFORNIA	110.03	109.20	105.44	40.6	40.0	40.4	2.71	2.73	2.61
Bakersfield	112.63	113.93	105.20	39.8	40.4	39.4	2.83	2.82	2.67
Fresno	97.61	89.91	90.55	40.5	36.4	39.2	2.41	2.47	2.31
Los Angeles-Long Beach	108.95	108.70	103.60	40.5	40.4	40.0	2.69	2.69	2.59
Sacramento	121.30	120.30	120.18	41.4	40.1	41.3	2.93	3.00	2.91
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	112.03	110.68	107.60	40.3	40.1	40.0	2.78	2.76	2.69
San Diego	113.48	113.93	113.29	40.1	40.4	40.9	2.83	2.82	2.77
San Francisco-Oakland	115.78	114.56	111.60	40.2	39.1	40.0	2.88	2.93	2.79
San Jose	113.21	109.18	110.42	42.4	39.7	43.3	2.67	2.75	2.55
Stockton	96.04	103.48	100.20	39.2	39.8	42.1	2.45	2.60	2.38
COLORADO	102.34	105.57	96.87	41.1	41.4	40.7	2.49	2.55	2.38
Denver	103.48	105.88	98.09	40.9	41.2	40.7	2.53	2.57	2.41
CONNECTICUT	97.75	98.16	93.96	40.9	40.9	40.5	2.39	2.40	2.32
Bridgeport	101.19	103.00	96.56	41.3	41.7	40.4	2.45	2.47	2.39
Hartford	100.12	101.84	97.99	40.7	41.4	41.0	2.46	2.46	2.39
New Britain	95.44	94.72	90.39	40.1	39.8	39.3	2.38	2.38	2.30
New Haven	95.41	95.18	90.97	40.6	40.5	39.9	2.35	2.35	2.28
Stamford	100.90	96.72	98.74	40.2	39.0	40.3	2.51	2.48	2.45
Waterbury	101.46	102.43	94.66	42.1	42.5	40.8	2.41	2.41	2.32
DELAWARE	90.31	90.29	82.84	40.5	39.6	38.0	2.23	2.28	2.18
Wilmington	108.24	107.47	98.18	41.0	40.1	38.5	2.64	2.68	2.55
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	102.00	101.85	98.78	40.0	40.1	39.2	2.55	2.54	2.52
FLORIDA	80.16	81.58	77.16	40.9	41.2	40.4	1.96	1.98	1.91
Jacksonville	82.76	89.04	84.05	39.6	42.2	40.8	2.09	2.11	2.06
Miami	77.76	76.80	76.19	40.5	40.0	40.1	1.92	1.92	1.90
Tampa-St. Petersburg	78.16	78.96	75.11	40.5	40.7	40.6	1.93	1.94	1.85
GEORGIA	66.73	66.80	65.40	40.2	40.0	39.4	1.66	1.67	1.66
Atlanta	82.99	83.18	79.36	39.9	39.8	38.9	2.08	2.09	2.04
Savannah	90.98	95.15	90.42	40.8	42.1	41.1	2.23	2.26	2.20
IDAHO	96.46	94.33	93.32	41.4	39.8	40.4	2.33	2.37	2.31
ILLINOIS	(1)	101.15	96.99	(1)	40.2	39.9	(1)	2.52	2.43
Chicago	(1)	102.94	99.60	(1)	40.2	40.2	(1)	2.56	2.48
INDIANA	104.00	104.03	99.10	40.3	40.1	39.8	2.58	2.59	2.49
Indianapolis	(1)	100.89	100.68	(1)	39.9	40.6	(1)	2.53	2.48
IOWA	94.35	97.13	94.16	39.4	39.6	40.0	2.40	2.46	2.36
Des Moines	103.17	104.74	100.25	39.9	39.5	39.0	2.58	2.65	2.57
KANSAS	(1)	100.20	94.78	(1)	41.6	40.5	(1)	2.41	2.34
Topeka	107.49	107.24	92.47	42.8	42.8	40.3	2.51	2.50	2.30
Wichita	103.25	103.62	100.59	40.3	41.1	40.4	2.56	2.52	2.49

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
KENTUCKY	$88.70	$88.98	$84.16	40.5	39.9	39.7	$2.19	$2.23	$2.12
Louisville	104.56	102.40	97.23	40.9	40.5	40.2	2.56	2.53	2.42
LOUISIANA	(1)	91.13	88.58	(1)	40.5	41.2	(1)	2.25	2.15
Baton Rouge	123.55	124.61	115.95	41.6	41.4	40.4	2.97	3.01	2.87
New Orleans	94.37	93.37	91.08	40.5	39.9	40.3	2.33	2.34	2.26
Shreveport	86.72	85.03	83.63	41.1	40.3	41.4	2.11	2.11	2.02
MAINE	73.31	72.98	72.34	40.5	40.1	41.1	1.81	1.82	1.76
Lewiston-Auburn	59.52	63.08	60.32	37.2	38.7	37.7	1.60	1.63	1.60
Portland	85.26	80.40	79.38	42.0	40.0	40.5	2.03	2.01	1.96
MARYLAND	95.47	93.83	90.98	40.8	40.1	40.8	2.34	2.34	2.23
Baltimore	102.09	99.54	96.70	41.0	40.3	40.8	2.49	2.47	2.37
MASSACHUSETTS	85.97	86.15	83.39	39.8	39.7	39.9	2.16	2.17	2.09
Boston	93.53	92.43	89.33	39.8	39.5	39.7	2.35	2.34	2.25
Fall River	62.95	61.71	61.05	36.6	36.3	37.0	1.72	1.70	1.65
New Bedford	68.00	67.82	65.91	38.2	38.1	38.1	1.78	1.78	1.73
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	90.32	91.98	88.26	40.5	40.7	40.3	2.23	2.26	2.19
Worcester	90.74	90.06	87.81	39.8	39.5	40.1	2.28	2.28	2.19
MICHIGAN	111.32	113.76	108.92	39.9	40.5	40.0	2.79	2.81	2.72
Detroit	117.13	119.88	113.81	39.2	40.2	39.3	2.99	2.98	2.90
Flint	(1)	125.73	138.09	(1)	41.4	43.7	(1)	3.04	3.16
Grand Rapids	103.71	102.58	101.52	40.4	40.1	40.3	2.57	2.56	2.52
Lansing	118.94	116.40	104.69	41.5	40.6	36.1	2.87	2.87	2.90
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	102.74	101.31	101.18	39.5	38.8	39.6	2.60	2.61	2.56
Saginaw	(1)	117.47	110.12	(1)	42.3	41.6	(1)	2.78	2.65
MINNESOTA	97.45	97.41	94.39	40.4	40.4	40.2	2.41	2.41	2.35
Duluth	99.65	96.33	96.16	38.8	37.9	37.5	2.57	2.54	2.57
Minneapolis-St. Paul	103.38	102.59	99.68	40.5	40.4	40.3	2.55	2.54	2.47
MISSISSIPPI	62.88	61.45	61.35	41.1	39.9	40.1	1.53	1.54	1.53
Jackson	75.78	75.60	74.55	43.3	43.2	42.6	1.75	1.75	1.75
MISSOURI	90.72	91.18	87.14	39.6	39.6	39.1	2.29	2.30	2.23
Kansas City	96.94	98.55	95.50	39.4	39.7	39.2	2.46	2.48	2.44
St. Louis	103.42	103.39	98.39	40.2	39.9	39.5	2.57	2.59	2.49
MONTANA	94.82	97.61	97.36	38.7	39.2	39.9	2.45	2.49	2.44
NEBRASKA	90.97	90.90	88.46	42.9	42.6	42.8	2.12	2.13	2.07
Omaha	98.17	99.80	96.43	42.2	42.5	42.8	2.32	2.35	2.25
NEVADA	(1)	109.81	113.02	(1)	39.5	41.4	(1)	2.78	2.73
NEW HAMPSHIRE	(1)	73.35	71.15	(1)	40.3	40.2	(1)	1.82	1.77
Manchester	(1)	67.47	66.08	(1)	39.0	39.1	(1)	1.73	1.69
NEW JERSEY	97.77	98.61	95.12	40.2	40.3	40.1	2.43	2.45	2.37
Jersey City [2]	98.13	97.52	95.24	40.3	40.1	40.1	2.44	2.43	2.38
Newark [2]	97.84	98.69	96.64	40.1	40.3	40.4	2.44	2.45	2.39
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic [2]	96.87	99.30	94.60	39.7	40.4	39.6	2.44	2.46	2.39
Perth Amboy [2]	101.34	102.47	99.34	40.2	40.5	40.4	2.52	2.53	2.46
Trenton	98.29	97.89	95.50	40.4	40.2	40.5	2.43	2.44	2.36
NEW MEXICO	83.28	84.80	84.42	39.1	40.0	40.2	2.13	2.12	2.10
Albuquerque	88.18	92.99	90.25	39.9	41.7	41.4	2.21	2.23	2.18

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas–Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
NEW YORK	(1)	$92.95	$89.79	(1)	38.9	39.0	(1)	$2.39	$2.30
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	(1)	101.57	96.06	(1)	40.4	40.0	(1)	2.51	2.40
Binghamton	(1)	85.48	84.02	(1)	39.6	39.3	(1)	2.16	2.14
Buffalo	(1)	112.01	106.30	(1)	40.6	40.0	(1)	2.76	2.66
Elmira	(1)	92.07	87.27	(1)	40.3	39.1	(1)	2.29	2.23
Nassau and Suffolk Counties [2]	(1)	100.65	99.51	(1)	39.8	40.1	(1)	2.53	2.48
New York City [2]	(1)	88.42	85.29	(1)	37.6	37.8	(1)	2.35	2.25
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	92.73	93.12	90.02	38.8	38.8	38.8	2.39	2.40	2.32
Rochester	(1)	103.90	102.67	(1)	40.3	40.7	(1)	2.58	2.52
Syracuse	(1)	100.06	94.81	(1)	40.7	40.1	(1)	2.46	2.36
Utica-Rome	(1)	87.61	86.17	(1)	38.7	39.5	(1)	2.26	2.18
Westchester County [2]	(1)	93.74	92.99	(1)	39.1	39.7	(1)	2.40	2.34
NORTH CAROLINA	63.65	62.56	61.45	40.8	40.1	39.9	1.56	1.56	1.54
Charlotte	69.53	69.43	69.38	40.9	40.6	41.3	1.70	1.71	1.68
Greensboro-High Point	63.02	61.50	61.06	38.9	38.2	38.4	1.62	1.61	1.59
NORTH DAKOTA	89.35	89.01	82.20	43.1	42.2	42.1	2.07	2.11	1.95
Fargo	100.93	99.14	90.16	41.6	40.0	40.8	2.43	2.48	2.21
OHIO	108.49	109.01	103.24	40.4	40.6	39.9	2.69	2.68	2.59
Akron	117.58	118.74	111.61	39.4	39.7	39.1	2.98	2.99	2.85
Canton	107.47	109.07	102.56	39.3	39.8	38.3	2.73	2.74	2.68
Cincinnati	104.52	105.27	99.53	41.4	41.5	40.9	2.52	2.54	2.43
Cleveland	109.13	108.81	106.94	39.9	39.8	40.1	2.74	2.73	2.67
Columbus	103.38	102.59	99.57	40.5	40.3	40.5	2.55	2.55	2.46
Dayton	117.43	119.13	110.13	41.5	41.9	40.6	2.83	2.84	2.71
Toledo	110.18	110.17	107.78	39.9	39.9	39.8	2.76	2.76	2.71
Youngstown-Warren	116.50	119.88	105.56	38.7	39.9	36.7	3.01	3.00	2.88
OKLAHOMA	86.72	89.86	86.72	41.1	41.6	41.1	2.11	2.16	2.11
Oklahoma City	84.65	83.01	81.58	41.7	41.3	41.2	2.03	2.01	1.98
Tulsa	92.93	96.18	93.89	41.3	42.0	41.0	2.25	2.29	2.29
OREGON	101.63	102.56	97.93	39.7	38.7	39.0	2.56	2.65	2.51
Portland	100.10	100.99	97.93	39.1	38.4	38.6	2.56	2.63	2.54
PENNSYLVANIA	92.43	92.20	89.31	39.5	39.4	39.0	2.34	2.34	2.29
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	88.55	87.32	87.55	38.5	37.8	38.4	2.30	2.31	2.28
Erie	99.31	100.70	97.51	40.7	41.1	40.8	2.44	2.45	2.39
Harrisburg	82.62	81.60	81.20	40.3	40.0	40.2	2.05	2.04	2.02
Lancaster	81.61	80.40	79.79	40.4	40.0	40.5	2.02	2.01	1.97
Philadelphia	98.55	98.15	95.36	39.9	39.9	39.9	2.47	2.46	2.39
Pittsburgh	112.01	112.75	104.23	39.3	39.7	37.9	2.85	2.84	2.75
Reading	81.59	82.40	77.21	39.8	40.0	38.8	2.05	2.06	1.99
Scranton	68.42	68.53	68.29	37.8	38.5	38.8	1.81	1.78	1.76
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	62.30	62.83	62.70	35.6	35.7	37.1	1.75	1.76	1.69
York	82.12	79.37	77.11	41.9	40.7	40.8	1.96	1.95	1.89
RHODE ISLAND	76.64	77.99	74.64	39.3	40.2	39.7	1.95	1.94	1.88
Providence-Pawtucket	76.99	77.57	74.40	40.1	40.4	40.0	1.92	1.92	1.86
SOUTH CAROLINA	65.19	64.64	62.96	41.0	40.4	40.1	1.59	1.60	1.57
Charleston	72.47	69.87	73.53	39.6	38.6	40.4	1.83	1.81	1.82
SOUTH DAKOTA	94.35	96.08	91.07	46.0	46.3	45.4	2.05	2.08	2.01
Sioux Falls	107.95	109.14	103.69	48.4	48.4	46.6	2.23	2.25	2.23
TENNESSEE	75.70	74.80	73.02	40.7	40.0	39.9	1.86	1.87	1.83
Chattanooga	80.39	78.79	75.25	40.6	40.2	39.4	1.98	1.96	1.91
Knoxville	86.80	86.80	83.32	40.0	40.0	39.3	2.17	2.17	2.12
Memphis	84.25	85.70	80.39	40.7	41.2	40.6	2.07	2.08	1.98
Nashville	83.03	82.39	77.80	40.7	39.8	39.9	2.04	2.07	1.95

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Gross hours and earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas--Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1960
TEXAS	$93.48	$92.84	$89.40	41.0	40.9	41.2	$2.28	$2.27	$2.17
Dallas	83.42	82.21	81.12	41.5	40.7	41.6	2.01	2.02	1.95
Fort Worth	99.05	97.68	93.83	41.1	40.7	40.1	2.41	2.40	2.34
Houston	112.73	111.41	103.98	42.7	42.2	41.1	2.64	2.64	2.53
San Antonio	68.17	68.97	71.17	40.1	40.1	40.9	1.70	1.72	1.74
UTAH	103.86	106.92	96.23	40.1	40.5	39.6	2.59	2.64	2.43
Salt Lake City	97.20	101.25	95.34	40.0	40.5	40.4	2.43	2.50	2.36
VERMONT	77.42	76.82	76.78	41.4	41.3	41.5	1.87	1.86	1.85
Burlington	79.40	80.99	81.22	39.9	40.7	42.3	1.99	1.99	1.92
Springfield	89.44	88.81	88.58	41.6	41.5	41.2	2.15	2.14	2.15
VIRGINIA	75.48	75.30	71.91	40.8	40.7	40.4	1.85	1.85	1.78
Norfolk-Portsmouth	78.02	79.30	77.11	41.5	41.3	40.8	1.88	1.92	1.89
Richmond	82.62	84.87	81.20	40.7	41.2	40.4	2.03	2.06	2.01
Roanoke	71.91	73.38	69.87	40.4	40.1	41.1	1.78	1.83	1.70
WASHINGTON	105.15	105.81	100.49	38.8	38.9	38.5	2.71	2.72	2.61
Seattle	107.06	106.26	100.62	39.8	39.5	38.7	2.69	2.69	2.60
Spokane	115.05	107.56	107.92	39.4	40.4	39.1	2.92	2.91	2.76
Tacoma	102.38	102.14	97.52	38.2	38.4	37.8	2.68	2.66	2.58
WEST VIRGINIA	98.06	99.10	92.04	39.7	39.8	39.0	2.47	2.49	2.36
Charleston	121.13	120.47	119.26	41.2	40.7	41.7	2.94	2.96	2.86
Wheeling	96.43	92.25	93.90	39.2	37.5	38.8	2.46	2.46	2.42
WISCONSIN	96.73	97.70	93.62	41.1	41.3	40.5	2.36	2.37	2.31
Kenosha	125.45	114.18	109.08	46.0	41.1	40.8	2.73	2.78	2.68
La Crosse	96.18	92.92	96.45	40.1	39.1	40.7	2.40	2.38	2.37
Madison	107.63	109.59	104.10	40.2	40.8	40.0	2.68	2.69	2.60
Milwaukee	107.94	109.62	104.79	40.3	40.6	40.1	2.68	2.70	2.61
Racine	101.14	102.36	96.53	40.1	40.0	39.9	2.52	2.56	2.42
WYOMING	99.59	97.12	94.25	38.6	37.5	37.4	2.58	2.59	2.52
Casper	119.88	121.39	112.29	40.5	40.6	39.4	2.96	2.99	2.85

[1] Not available.
[2] Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

1952 to date

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
Total accessions													
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958.....	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0
1959 [1].....	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.3	3.9	3.9	3.1	3.0	3.8	3.6
1960.....	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	3.2	3.9	2.9	3.8	3.8	2.8	2.3	1.9	3.1
1961.....	3.1	2.7	3.3	3.4	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.1					
New hires													
1952.....	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953.....	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956.....	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957.....	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958.....	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.3
1959.....	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.0
1960.....	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.0	.7	1.6
1961.....	1.0	.9	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.9					
Total separations													
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957.....	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958.....	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.6
1959 [1].....	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.3	4.7	4.1	3.1	3.4
1960.....	2.9	3.0	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.3	4.4	3.8	3.9	4.1	3.7
1961.....	4.3	3.6	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.2					
Quits													
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958.....	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	.8	.7	.9
1959.....	.9	.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.0	.9	1.3
1960.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.0	.7	.6	1.1
1961.....	.7	.6	.7	.8	.8	1.0	.9	1.3					
Layoffs													
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958.....	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3
1959.....	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.6	1.7	1.6
1960.....	1.3	1.5	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.0	2.0
1961.....	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	1.4					

[1] Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Data in all tables in Section D relate to the United States without Alaska and Hawaii.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961
MANUFACTURING	4.1	3.3	1.9	1.7	3.2	3.5	1.3	0.9	1.4	2.0
DURABLE GOODS	4.6	3.4	1.9	1.5	3.3	3.9	1.1	.8	1.6	2.5
NONDURABLE GOODS[1]	3.2	3.1	2.1	1.9	3.2	2.8	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.2
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	3.6	2.6	2.2	1.6	2.4	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.3	1.2
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.5	4.2	4.1	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.9
Logging camps and contractors	6.5	5.1	6.5	4.4	4.8	7.2	2.3	1.3	2.2	5.5
Sawmills and planing mills	3.6	4.0	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	.8	.5
Millwork, plywood, prefabricated structural wood products	3.5	3.4	3.0	2.9	4.3	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.6	.5
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	5.2	4.8	3.6	2.9	3.6	3.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8
Household furniture	5.5	4.9	4.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.3	1.5	.7	1.6
Other furniture and fixtures	4.2	4.6	2.3	2.4	3.7	4.0	1.2	1.0	1.9	2.3
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.3	2.8	2.5	1.0	.7	1.2	1.3
Glass and glass products	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.2	1.0	.6	.6	1.0
Cement, hydraulic	.7	2.8	.5	.7	2.3	2.7	.6	.4	1.5	2.0
Structural clay products	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	3.8	3.6	1.2	.9	1.9	2.2
Pottery and related products	4.6	3.6	1.8	1.3	3.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	2.0	.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.1	2.9	1.0	.7	2.6	2.2	.6	.4	1.4	1.2
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	3.1	2.9	.7	.4	2.4	1.8	.4	.2	1.3	1.1
Iron and steel foundries	3.4	3.4	1.4	1.0	3.1	2.9	.9	.6	1.7	1.6
Gray-iron foundries	3.0	3.0	1.5	.9	3.4	2.9	.9	.7	2.0	1.4
Malleable-iron foundries	4.4	4.4	1.7	.8	1.8	4.1	.7	.6	.3	2.5
Steel foundries	3.3	3.4	1.2	1.3	3.0	2.4	.6	.5	1.9	1.4
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.0	2.5	.7	.9	2.0	1.8	.8	.7	.7	.6
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.7	1.8	1.1	.9	2.2	1.6	.4	.3	1.1	1.0
Nonferrous foundries	2.8	3.0	1.4	1.4	3.7	2.6	.7	.8	2.3	1.3
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	3.3	2.5	1.0	.7	2.3	2.6	.9	.6	.8	1.7
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS	4.3	4.8	2.4	1.5	3.8	3.9	1.3	.7	2.0	2.6
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	4.1	4.1	2.7	1.4	3.4	3.4	1.3	.8	1.6	1.7
Cutlery and edge tools	4.3	2.2	3.1	1.0	2.3	2.3	1.4	.7	.3	1.2
Hand tools	3.7	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	.9	.6	.5	.7
Hardware	4.3	5.3	2.9	1.6	4.5	4.3	1.4	.9	2.6	2.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	.7	1.0	.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	2.2	2.5	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.9	.7	.7	1.6	.7
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	2.5	2.6	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.0	1.4	.7	.8	.6
Fabricated structural metal products	3.9	3.7	2.7	1.9	3.7	2.7	1.5	.9	1.6	1.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	6.2	9.0	2.4	.9	5.7	7.6	1.1	.6	4.1	6.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	2.6	2.4	1.2	.9	2.6	2.6	.8	.5	1.3	1.6
Engines and turbines	4.0	2.4	1.5	.6	1.5	3.6	.7	.3	.5	2.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	2.0	2.0	.4	.5	3.4	5.9	.5	.4	2.2	5.0
Construction and mining machinery	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.3	3.9	1.9	1.0	.6	2.4	.9
Metalworking machinery	2.3	2.7	1.2	.9	2.1	2.7	.7	.5	.9	1.7
Machine tools	2.2	2.1	1.3	.9	1.5	1.5	.6	.5	.4	.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.2	1.8	1.0	.8	1.7	1.6	.6	.4	.7	.8
Machine-tool accessories	2.7	4.7	1.2	1.1	3.8	6.1	.8	.6	2.3	4.5
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.2	3.5	2.1	1.1	.7	2.0	1.0
General industrial machinery	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.9	1.0	.6	.8	1.0
Office and store machines and devices	2.7	1.6	1.5	.9	2.7	1.3	1.1	.5	.7	.1
Service-industry and household machines	3.4	2.5	1.0	.7	2.5	2.7	.7	.5	1.2	1.7
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.3	2.8	.9	.8	2.5	1.9	.7	.5	1.2	1.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	2.8	2.5	1.2	.9	.8	1.0
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.9	2.2	.8	.6	.6	1.0
Communication equipment	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.6	3.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	.8	.7
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	5.4	3.8	3.2	2.2	4.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	1.4	.7
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	1.7	.7	1.0	.6	1.4	1.5	.7	.3	.2	.8
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.7	4.4	2.7	1.6	3.6	4.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	2.9

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry—Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961
Durable Goods—Continued										
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	(2)	3.6	(2)	1.1	(2)	8.6	(2)	0.6	(2)	7.3
Motor vehicles and equipment	(2)	3.1	(2)	.5	(2)	14.2	(2)	.3	(2)	12.7
Aircraft and parts	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.9	.8	0.6	1.2
Aircraft	3.7	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.9	2.3	1.0	.8	.6	1.2
Aircraft engines and parts	1.6	1.8	.9	1.3	1.6	2.4	.7	.7	.4	1.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	(2)	.9	(2)	.7	(2)	2.7	(2)	.8	(2)	1.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.9	3.2	3.1	2.2	4.2	2.6	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	8.1	10.3	2.7	3.2	7.8	6.6	1.3	1.3	6.0	4.8
Railroad equipment	(2)	10.0	(2)	.3	(2)	18.6	(2)	.5	(2)	17.4
Locomotives and parts	(2)	1.2	(2)	.1	(2)	4.9	(2)	.4	(2)	3.7
Railroad and street cars	22.3	15.4	.2	.3	28.1	27.1	.3	.5	26.3	25.9
Other transportation equipment	4.6	8.6	3.0	4.9	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.2	(3)	.9
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.9	.9	.7	.8	.8
Photographic apparatus	(2)	2.5	(2)	2.3	(2)	.9	(2)	.5	(2)	.1
Watches and clocks	3.9	1.5	2.4	.4	2.5	1.1	1.0	.5	1.2	.4
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.2	2.3	1.1	.8	.8	1.1
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.3	4.7	4.0	2.0	1.4	2.0	2.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	3.0	2.8	2.0	1.3	2.2	2.7	1.5	.9	.4	1.3
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.9	4.2	2.1	2.2	4.4	3.7	1.5	.9	2.4	2.4
Meat products	3.5	4.0	1.3	1.2	4.9	4.3	.9	.5	3.5	3.4
Grain-mill products	5.3	4.6	2.8	2.1	5.7	2.9	1.3	.6	3.8	1.9
Bakery products	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.4	1.5	1.3	.7	.6
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(2)	4.4	(2)	2.7	(2)	4.3	(2)	.5	(2)	3.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	2.0	1.8	1.5	.8	1.6	1.6	.9	.7	.4	.7
Cigarettes	.4	.3	.4	.1	1.0	.5	.3	.3	.5	(3)
Cigars	4.9	4.7	3.5	2.1	2.9	3.5	2.1	1.4	.2	1.8
Tobacco and snuff	1.9	1.5	1.2	.5	1.3	1.6	.3	.4	.4	.7
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.0	3.5	3.1	2.0	1.5	1.0	1.1
Yarn and thread mills	4.1	3.9	3.2	2.4	3.8	2.9	2.6	1.8	.6	.7
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.6	3.2	3.0	2.0	1.4	.7	1.2
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	3.0	2.9	2.0	1.4	.5	1.1
Woolen and worsted	3.8	3.5	2.3	2.3	5.0	4.2	1.8	1.4	2.4	2.1
Knitting mills	4.3	3.7	3.1	2.6	3.9	3.2	2.4	2.0	1.1	.7
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.7	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.9	3.8	2.1	1.8	.5	1.7
Seamless hosiery	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.6	3.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	.5	.5
Knit underwear	3.4	3.0	2.3	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.9	2.0	.6	.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles [4]	3.0	2.1	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.7	1.0	.7	.5	1.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(2)	3.2	(2)	1.1	(2)	2.9	(2)	.7	(2)	1.0
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3.4	3.7	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.2	.4	.7
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.5	2.9	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	.5	.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	2.9	3.9	2.2	2.8	2.4	3.5	1.8	2.4	.3	.6
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	1.8	1.6	2.8	2.4	1.3	.8	.9	1.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.8	2.0	.9	.5	.5	1.1
Paperboard containers and boxes	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.0	.8	.5
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.5	.8	.5	.6	.6
Industrial inorganic chemicals	1.0	1.7	.7	1.2	1.6	1.2	.7	.5	.2	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.1	.5	.3	.8	.4
Synthetic fibers	1.9	1.6	1.3	.8	2.4	1.9	.5	.3	1.4	1.4
Drugs and medicines	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.4	1.0	1.2	.6	.9	.2
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.0	.4	.4	.1
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	.8	1.0	.2	.6	1.6	1.1	.3	.3	.5	.2
Petroleum refining	.6	.8	.2	.6	1.6	1.1	.3	.4	.4	.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	.8	.6	.6	1.0
Tires and inner tubes	2.1	1.8	.6	.6	1.4	1.2	.4	.2	.6	.6
Rubber footwear	3.7	2.6	2.3	1.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	.2	.2
Other rubber products	5.0	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	2.6	.9	.7	.7	1.4
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4.2	4.6	2.8	2.8	4.9	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.4
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	3.2	3.1	2.3	1.5	2.4	2.9	1.2	.8	.6	1.8
Footwear (except rubber)	4.3	4.8	2.9	2.9	5.2	4.2	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961	Aug. 1961	July 1961
NONMANUFACTURING:										
METAL MINING	1.7	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.4	2.0	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.4
Iron mining	.9	1.6	.1	.1	1.6	1.1	.4	.1	.6	.6
Copper mining	(2)	3.8	(2)	1.0	(2)	2.1	(2)	1.0	(2)	.3
Lead and zinc mining	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	.3	.5
ANTHRACITE MINING	(2)	1.5	(2)	.3	(2)	2.5	(2)	(3)	(2)	.6
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	1.9	2.1	.6	.5	2.2	3.0	.4	.4	1.5	2.2
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(2)	1.7	-	-	(2)	1.4	(2)	1.0	(2)	.1
Telegraph [5]	(2)	1.5	-	-	(2)	1.2	(2)	.6	(2)	.3

[1] Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
[2] Not available.
[3] Less than 0.05.
[4] Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings - June 1961 data are: 2.2, 1.2, 3.6, 0.8, and 2.3.
[5] Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961
ALABAMA [1]	4.2	4.6	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	2.2
Birmingham	4.1	4.5	1.0	1.2	3.2	3.8	.4	.4	2.3	3.0
Mobile [1]	12.5	10.2	2.8	1.6	9.7	9.9	1.2	.7	8.2	8.7
ARIZONA	4.6	5.5	3.6	4.4	5.7	4.8	1.9	2.1	3.0	1.8
Phoenix	4.8	5.4	3.8	4.5	6.4	5.0	1.9	2.2	3.6	2.0
ARKANSAS	6.4	5.5	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1
Fort Smith	4.2	4.6	3.4	3.4	5.9	3.4	1.8	1.4	3.5	1.4
Little Rock-North Little Rock	7.2	3.6	5.9	3.2	3.9	4.5	2.5	2.3	.7	1.7
Pine Bluff	2.9	4.1	1.8	3.0	2.3	2.5	1.6	1.5	.3	.6
CALIFORNIA [1]	4.7	5.6	3.5	4.0	4.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Los Angeles-Long Beach [1]	4.9	5.4	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Sacramento [1]	2.7	4.1	1.8	3.6	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.1	.4	.7
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario [1]	4.7	5.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.3
San Diego [1]	3.4	3.1	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	1.4	1.4	.9	.9
San Francisco-Oakland [1]	4.7	6.3	3.1	3.8	4.4	4.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	2.2
San Jose [1]	4.3	5.4	3.7	4.5	2.6	2.6	1.6	1.7	.6	.4
Stockton [1]	4.8	10.5	3.1	6.6	5.4	5.7	1.6	1.7	2.7	3.0
CONNECTICUT	2.6	3.3	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.1	.7	.8
Bridgeport	2.0	2.7	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	.8	.8	.7	.7
Hartford	2.7	3.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.0	1.0	.7	.6
New Britain	1.7	3.3	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.7	.8	.8	.7	1.3
New Haven	2.1	2.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	2.4	.9	1.1	.8	.8
Waterbury	2.2	3.2	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.1	1.1	.3	.4
DELAWARE [1]	2.2	3.3	1.3	2.1	3.6	2.6	.6	.8	2.5	1.3
Wilmington [1]	1.5	3.0	1.0	1.7	3.2	2.2	.4	.5	2.5	1.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:										
Washington	3.2	4.7	2.8	4.0	3.0	2.9	1.8	1.7	.6	.4
FLORIDA	4.8	5.6	3.2	3.8	4.9	7.3	1.9	2.3	2.4	4.4
Jacksonville	6.5	4.6	2.9	2.8	5.5	4.9	1.8	2.8	2.4	1.5
Miami	5.6	5.3	3.9	4.3	6.7	6.2	1.9	2.1	4.1	3.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.0	5.4	2.0	3.7	3.7	7.1	1.2	1.7	2.0	4.8
GEORGIA	4.2	4.0	2.6	2.7	3.3	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Atlanta [2]	3.7	4.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	1.2	1.2	.9	1.1
IDAHO [3]	5.1	10.9	3.9	6.8	3.9	4.2	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.4
INDIANA [1]	3.4	4.3	1.5	2.2	3.8	3.7	.7	.8	2.6	2.3
Indianapolis [4]	2.6	4.0	1.3	2.1	3.7	2.4	.6	.7	2.7	1.2
IOWA	3.4	4.5	1.8	2.7	4.2	3.9	1.0	1.1	2.9	2.5
Des Moines	2.8	5.0	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5
KANSAS [5]	3.3	4.8	1.8	3.1	3.1	3.6	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6
Topeka	3.5	3.6	3.2	2.8	2.4	4.1	1.3	1.8	.5	1.5
Wichita [5]	2.2	3.8	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.2	.8	.8
KENTUCKY	2.9	3.7	1.3	1.6	2.6	2.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.3
LOUISIANA	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.9	.7	.7	1.6	1.8
New Orleans [6]	3.8	4.1	1.9	2.5	3.9	4.2	.8	.7	2.7	3.0
MAINE	5.7	8.6	4.2	5.4	5.4	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.1
Portland	3.4	5.0	2.0	3.7	1.9	3.8	1.3	1.3	.2	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961
MARYLAND	4.5	4.9	2.4	2.7	4.0	3.7	1.1	1.1	2.4	2.2
Baltimore	3.6	4.2	1.7	2.2	3.8	3.6	.9	1.0	2.5	2.1
MASSACHUSETTS	4.8	4.5	2.4	2.9	4.6	3.4	1.4	1.4	2.6	1.4
Boston	4.4	4.2	2.3	2.8	4.2	3.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.4
Fall River	8.0	4.4	2.2	2.1	6.0	6.7	1.6	1.5	3.6	4.5
New Bedford	5.7	6.1	2.9	2.4	6.7	2.9	1.7	1.4	4.4	.9
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	4.3	4.4	2.2	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.3
Worcester	3.4	4.0	1.7	2.4	3.2	2.0	.9	.8	1.9	.7
MINNESOTA	4.6	6.7	2.9	4.8	4.1	3.6	1.3	1.4	2.2	1.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul	3.9	5.7	2.4	3.8	2.9	3.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.5
MISSISSIPPI	5.1	5.4	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	2.2
Jackson	3.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.5	3.9	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5
MISSOURI	3.4	4.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
MONTANA [3]	3.9	6.2	2.6	5.3	3.4	3.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	.6
NEVADA	4.6	6.8	3.7	6.1	4.4	6.5	3.0	3.2	.4	2.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	4.3	5.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.2	2.2	2.5	.8	1.0
NEW MEXICO	6.2	8.5	5.4	7.6	8.1	6.2	3.5	3.4	3.0	1.7
Albuquerque	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.6	4.6	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	.9
NEW YORK	(7)	5.3	(7)	2.6	(7)	4.1	(7)	1.0	(7)	2.4
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	(7)	4.2	(7)	1.4	(7)	2.6	(7)	.6	(7)	1.0
Binghamton	(7)	4.1	(7)	2.1	(7)	3.0	(7)	1.2	(7)	.5
Buffalo	(7)	3.7	(7)	1.5	(7)	2.8	(7)	.5	(7)	2.0
Elmira	(7)	3.7	(7)	1.9	(7)	3.2	(7)	.9	(7)	1.7
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	(7)	3.5	(7)	2.7	(7)	3.0	(7)	1.2	(7)	1.2
New York City	(7)	6.7	(7)	3.2	(7)	5.6	(7)	1.1	(7)	3.7
Rochester	(7)	3.3	(7)	2.3	(7)	2.0	(7)	.9	(7)	.8
Syracuse	(7)	4.6	(7)	2.5	(7)	3.8	(7)	1.1	(7)	2.0
Utica-Rome	(7)	4.3	(7)	2.2	(7)	2.3	(7)	.9	(7)	1.0
Westchester County	(7)	5.0	(7)	3.2	(7)	4.1	(7)	1.3	(7)	2.1
NORTH CAROLINA	3.5	3.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.7	1.4	.6	.6
Charlotte	2.9	4.1	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.1	.7	.5
Greensboro-High Point	3.0	4.1	2.6	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.0	1.8	.3	.3
NORTH DAKOTA	2.5	4.6	2.1	3.5	3.1	2.1	.6	1.1	2.1	.3
Fargo	2.9	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.6	1.1	.6	.7	1.5	.1
OKLAHOMA [8]	3.6	4.8	2.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4
Oklahoma City	3.6	4.8	2.7	3.3	3.8	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.3
Tulsa [8]	3.6	4.5	2.6	3.6	4.9	3.4	1.5	1.3	2.9	1.3
OREGON [1]	6.0	8.2	4.8	6.6	4.5	5.1	2.1	2.3	1.7	2.0
Portland [1]	5.0	7.1	3.6	5.4	4.0	5.2	1.3	1.4	2.0	3.1
RHODE ISLAND	9.8	5.8	3.3	3.7	8.9	4.7	1.9	2.0	6.3	1.9
Providence-Pawtucket	9.3	5.8	3.2	3.6	8.5	4.5	1.8	2.0	5.9	1.8
SOUTH CAROLINA [9]	3.2	3.9	2.3	2.9	3.2	2.9	1.7	1.7	.9	.7
Charleston	4.5	4.4	2.9	3.2	6.3	5.0	1.9	1.6	3.6	2.7

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table D-4: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas–Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total		New hires		Total		Quits		Layoffs	
	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961	July 1961	June 1961
SOUTH DAKOTA	3.8	8.3	2.5	5.0	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4
Sioux Falls	3.4	9.0	1.8	5.4	3.6	3.3	1.6	2.2	1.5	.8
TENNESSEE	3.8	3.6	2.4	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5
Chattanooga [6]	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.6	.8	.9	1.7	1.2
Knoxville	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.4	1.7	2.1	.7	.7	.8	1.2
Memphis	5.0	4.9	3.1	3.2	3.0	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.9
Nashville	3.9	3.1	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.1	1.0	.9	1.4
TEXAS [10]	3.1	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.2	.8	.9
VERMONT	3.1	4.0	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.9	1.2	1.4	.7	1.1
Burlington	3.6	4.9	3.0	3.3	1.9	2.0	1.0	1.1	.7	.6
Springfield	2.2	3.0	.7	.7	1.3	2.0	.4	.6	.4	1.3
VIRGINIA	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1
Norfolk-Portsmouth	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.0	4.0	4.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.8
Richmond	4.0	4.1	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.7	1.2	1.3	.8	.8
WASHINGTON [1]	4.9	6.8	3.8	4.6	2.9	3.3	1.4	1.6	.9	1.1
WEST VIRGINIA	3.5	3.7	1.3	1.9	2.3	2.5	.6	.6	1.1	1.4
Charleston	1.7	2.4	1.1	1.8	.8	.9	.2	.2	.2	.4
Wheeling	5.6	2.9	.7	.9	1.9	2.3	.6	.4	.8	1.6

[1] Excludes canning and preserving.
[2] Excludes agricultural chemicals and miscellaneous manufacturing.
[3] Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
[4] Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
[5] Excludes instruments and related products.
[6] Excludes printing and publishing.
[7] Not available.
[8] Excludes new-hire rate for transportation equipment.
[9] Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.
[10] Excludes canning and preserving, sugar, and tobacco.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Explanatory Notes

Additional information concerning the preparation of the labor force, employment, hours and earnings, and labor turnover series--concepts and scope, survey methods, and limitations--is contained in technical notes for each of these series, available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics free of charge. Use order blank on page 9-E.

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this periodical are compiled from two major sources: (1) household interviews and (2) payroll reports from employers.

Data based on household interviews are obtained from a sample survey of the population. The survey is conducted each month by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics and provides a comprehensive measure of the labor force, i.e., the total number of persons 14 years of age and over who are employed or unemployed. It also provides data on their personal and economic characteristics such as age, sex, color, marital status, occupations, hours of work, and duration of unemployment. The information is collected by trained interviewers from a sample of about 35,000 households in 333 areas throughout the country and is based on the activity or status reported for the calendar week ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Data based on establishment payroll records are compiled each month from mail questionnaires by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in cooperation with State agencies. The payroll survey provides detailed industry information on nonagricultural wage and salary employment, average weekly hours, average hourly and weekly earnings, and labor turnover for the Nation, States, and metropolitan areas.

The figures are based on payroll reports from a sample of 180,000 establishments employing about 25 million nonfarm wage and salary workers. The data relate to all workers, full- or part-time, who received pay during the payroll period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

Relation between the household and payroll series

The household and payroll data supplement one another, each providing significant types of information that the other cannot suitably supply. Population characteristics, for example, are readily obtained only from the household survey whereas detailed industrial classifications can be reliably derived only from establishment reports.

Data from these two sources differ from each other because of differences in definition and coverage, sources of information, methods of collection, and estimating procedures. Sampling variability and response errors are additional reasons for discrepancies. The factors which have a differential effect on levels and trends of the two series are described below:

Employment

Coverage. The household survey definition of employment comprises wage and salary workers (including domestics and other private household workers), self-employed persons, and unpaid workers who worked 15 hours or more during the survey week in family-operated enterprises. Employment in both farm and nonfarm industries is included. The payroll survey covers only wage and salary employees on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments.

Multiple jobholding. The household approach provides information on the work status of the population without duplication since each person is classified as employed, unemployed, or not in the labor force. Employed persons holding more than one job are counted only once, and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. In the figures based on establishment records, persons who worked in more than one establishment during the reporting period are counted each time their names appear on payrolls.

Unpaid absences from jobs. The household survey includes among the employed all persons who had jobs but were not at work during the survey week--that is, were not working or looking for work but had jobs from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. In the figures based on payroll reports, persons on paid sick leave, paid vacation, or paid holiday are included, but not those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period.

Hours of Work

The household survey measures hours actually worked whereas the payroll survey measures hours paid for by employers. In the household survey data, all persons with a job but not at work are excluded from the hours distributions and the computations of average hours. In the payroll survey, employees on paid vacation, paid holiday, or paid sick leave are included and assigned the number of hours for which they were paid during the reporting period.

Comparability of the household interview data with other series

Unemployment insurance data. The unemployed total from the household survey includes all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work or were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Figures on unemployment insurance claims, prepared by the Bureau of Employment Security of the Department of Labor, exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (agriculture, State and local government, domestic service, self-employed, unpaid family work, nonprofit organizations, and firms below a minimum size).

In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used in the household survey. For example, persons with a job but not at work and persons working only a few hours during the week are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation, but are classified as employed rather than unemployed in the household survey.

Agricultural employment estimates of the Department of Agriculture. The principal differences in coverage are the inclusion of persons under 14 in the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) series and the treatment of dual jobholders who are counted more than once if they worked on more than one farm during the reporting period. There are also wide differences in sampling techniques and collecting and estimating methods, which cannot be readily measured in terms of impact on differences in level and trend of the two series.

Comparability of the payroll employment data with other series

Statistics on manufactures and business, Bureau of the Census. BLS establishment statistics on employment differ from employment counts derived by the Bureau of the Census from

its censuses or annual sample surveys of manufacturing establishments and the censuses of business establishments. The major reason for lack of comparability is different treatment of business units considered parts of an establishment, such as central administrative offices and auxiliary units, and in the industrial classification of establishments due to different reporting patterns by multi-unit companies. There are also differences in the scope of the industries covered, e.g., the Census of Business excludes professional services, transportation companies, and financial establishments, while these are included in BLS statistics.

County Business Patterns. Data in County Business Patterns, published jointly by the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Health, Education, and Welfare, differ from BLS establishment statistics in the units considered integral parts of an establishment and in industrial classification. In addition, CBP data exclude employment in nonprofit institutions, interstate railroads, and government.

Employment covered by Unemployment Insurance programs. Not all nonfarm wage and salary workers are covered by the Unemployment Insurance programs. All workers in certain activities, such as nonprofit organizations and interstate railroads, are excluded. In addition, small firms in covered industries are also excluded in 32 States. In general, these are establishments with less than four employees.

LABOR FORCE DATA

COLLECTION AND COVERAGE

Statistics on the employment status of the population, the personal, occupational, and other economic characteristics of employed and unemployed persons, and related labor force data are compiled for the BLS by the Bureau of the Census in its Current Population Survey (CPS). (A detailed description of this survey appears in Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics Prepared by the Bureau of the Census, U. S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 5. This report is available from BLS on request.)

These monthly surveys of the population are conducted with a scientifically selected sample designed to represent the civilian noninstitutional population 14 years and over. Respondents are interviewed to obtain information about the employment status of each member of the household 14 years of age and over. The inquiry relates to activity or status during the calendar week, Sunday through Saturday, ending nearest the 15th of the month. This is known as the survey week. Actual field interviewing is conducted in the following week.

Inmates of institutions and persons under 14 years of age are not covered in the regular monthly enumerations and are excluded from the population and labor force statistics shown in this report. Data on members of the Armed Forces, who are included as part of the categories "total noninstitutional population" and "total labor force," are obtained from the Department of Defense.

The sample for CPS is spread over 333 areas comprising 641 counties and independent cities, with coverage in 50 States and the District of Columbia. At present, completed interviews are obtained each month from about 35,000 households. There are about 1,500 additional sample households from which information should be collected but is not because the occupants are not found at home after repeated calls, are temporarily absent, or are unavailable for other reasons. This represents a noninterview rate for the survey of about 4 percent. Part of the sample is changed each month. The rotation plan provides for approximately three-fourths of the sample to be common from one month to the next, and one-half to be common with the same month a year ago.

CONCEPTS

Employed Persons comprise (a) all those who during the survey week did any work at all either as paid employees, or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the family, and (b) all those who were not working or looking for work but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent because of illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor-management dispute, or because they were taking time off for various other reasons, whether or not they were paid by their employers for the time off. Each employed person is counted only once. Those who held more than one job are counted in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week.

Included in the total are employed citizens of foreign countries, temporarily in the United States, who are not living on the premises of an Embassy (e.g., Mexican migratory farm workers).

Excluded are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house (such as own home housework, and painting or repairing own home) or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed Persons comprise all persons who did not work at all during the survey week and were looking for work, regardless of whether or not they were eligible for unemployment insurance. Also included as unemployed are those who did not work at all and (a) were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off; or (b) were waiting to report to a new wage or salary job within 30 days (and were not in school during the survey week); or (c) would have been looking for work except that they were temporarily ill or believed no work was available in their line of work or in the community. Persons in this latter category will usually be residents of a community in which there are only a few dominant industries which were shut down during the survey week. Not included in this category are persons who say they were not looking for work because they were too old, too young, or handicapped in any way.

The Unemployment Rate represents the number unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force, i.e., the sum of the employed and unemployed. This measure can also be computed for groups within the labor force classified by sex, age, marital status, color, etc. When applied to industry and occupation groups, the labor-force base for the unemployment rate also represents the sum of the employed and the unemployed, the latter classified according to industry and occupation of their latest full-time civilian job.

Duration of Unemployment represents the length of time (through the current survey week) during which persons classified as unemployed had been continuously looking for work or would have been looking for work except for temporary illness, or belief that no work was available in their line of work or in the community. For persons on layoff, duration of unemployment represents the number of full weeks since the termination of their most recent employment. Average duration is an arithmetic mean computed from a distribution by single weeks of unemployment.

The Civilian Labor Force comprises the total of all civilians classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above. The "total labor force" also includes members of the Armed Forces stationed either in the United States or abroad.

Not in Labor Force includes all civilians 14 years and over who are not classified as employed or unemployed. These persons are further classified as "engaged in own home housework," "in school," "unable to work" because of long-term physical or mental illness, and "other." The "other" group includes for the most part retired persons, those reported as too old to work, the voluntarily idle, and seasonal workers for whom the survey week fell in an "off" season and who were not reported as unemployed. Persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours) are also classified as not in the labor force.

Occupation, Industry, and Class of Worker apply to the job held in the survey week. Persons with two or more jobs are classified in the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the survey week. The occupation and industry groups used in data derived from the CPS household interviews are defined as in the 1960 Census of Population. Information on the detailed categories included in these groups is available upon request.

The industrial classification system used in the Census of Population and the Current Population Survey differs somewhat from that used by the BLS in its reports on employment, by industry. Employment levels by industry from the household survey, although useful for many analytical purposes, are not published in order to avoid public misunderstanding since they differ from the payroll series because of differences in classification, sampling variability, and other reasons. The industry figures from the household survey are used as a base for published distributions on hours of work, unemployment rates, and other

characteristics of industry groups such as age, sex, and occupation.

The class-of-worker breakdown specifies "wage and salary workers," subdivided into private and government workers, "self-employed workers," and "unpaid family workers." Wage and salary workers receive wages, salary, commission, tips, or pay in kind from a private employer or from a governmental unit. Self-employed persons are those who work for profit or fees in their own business, profession, or trade, or operate a farm. Unpaid family workers are persons working without pay for 15 hours a week or more on a farm or in a business operated by a member of the household to whom they are related by blood or marriage.

Hours of Work statistics relate to the actual number of hours worked during the survey week. For example, a person who normally works 40 hours a week but who was off on the Veterans Day holiday would be reported as working 32 hours even though he was paid for the holiday.

For persons working in more than one job, the figures relate to the number of hours worked in all jobs during the week. However, all the hours are credited to the major job.

Persons who worked 35 hours or more in the survey week are designated as working "full time"; persons who worked between 1 and 34 hours are designated as working "part time." Part-time workers are classified by their usual status at their present job (either full time or part time) and by their reason for working part time during the survey week (economic or other reasons). "Economic reasons" include: Slack work, material shortages, repairs to plant or equipment, start or termination of job during the week, and inability to find full-time work. "Other reasons" include: Labor dispute, bad weather, own illness, vacation, demands of home housework, school, no desire for full-time work and full-time worker only during peak season.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The estimating procedure is essentially one of using sample results to obtain percentages of the population in a given category. The published estimates are then obtained by multiplying these percentage distributions by independent estimates of the population. The principal steps involved are shown below. Under the estimation methods used in the CPS, all of the results for a given month become available simultaneously and are based on returns from the entire panel of respondents. There are no subsequent adjustments to independent benchmark data on labor force, employment, or unemployment. Therefore, revisions of the historical data are not an inherent feature of this statistical program.

1. Noninterview adjustment. The weights for all interviewed households are adjusted to the extent needed to account for occupied sample households for which no information was obtained because of absence, impassable roads, refusals, or unavailability for other reasons. This adjustment is made separately by groups of sample areas and, within these, for six groups--color (white and nonwhite) within the three residence categories (urban, rural nonfarm, and rural farm). The proportion of sample households not interviewed varies from 3 to 5 percent depending on weather, vacations, etc.

2. Ratio estimates. The distribution of the population selected for the sample may differ somewhat, by chance, from that of the Nation as a whole, in such characteristics as age, color, sex, and residence. Since these population characteristics are closely correlated with labor force participation and other principal measurements made from the sample, the latter estimates can be substantially improved when weighted appropriately by the known distribution of these population characteristics. This is accomplished through two stages of ratio estimates as follows:

a. First-stage ratio estimate. This is the procedure in which the sample proportions are weighted by the known 1950 Census data on the color-residence distribution of the population. This step takes into account the differences existing at the time of the 1950 Census between the color-residence distribution for the Nation and for the sample areas.

b. Second-stage ratio estimate. In this step, the sample proportions are weighted by independent current estimates of the population by age, sex, and color. These estimates are prepared by carrying forward the most recent census data (1950) to take account of subsequent aging of the population, mortality, and migration between the United States and other countries.

3. Composite estimate procedure. In deriving statistics for a given month, a composite estimating procedure is used which takes account of net changes from the previous month for continuing parts of the sample (75 percent) as well as the sample results for the current month. This procedure reduces the sampling variability especially of month-to-month changes but also of the levels for most items.

Seasonal Adjustment

The seasonal adjustment method used for the labor force series is an adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method, with a provision for "moving" adjustment factors to take account of changing seasonal patterns. In the case of unemployment, four age-sex groups (male and female unemployed workers under age 20 and aged 20 and over) are separately adjusted for seasonal variation and are then added to give a seasonally adjusted total unemployment figure. The seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment is derived by dividing the seasonally adjusted figure for total unemployment (the sum of the four seasonally adjusted age-sex components) by the figure for the seasonally adjusted civilian labor force. A description of the basic method was published in the August 1960 Monthly Labor Review; the method for unemployment is discussed on page xii of the February 1961 issue of Employment and Earnings.

Seasonal adjustment factors for major components of the labor force to be applied to data for 1959 and later are shown in table A. Seasonally adjusted aggregates for these and other major series for the period July 1948 through December 1960 are shown on pages xiii through xxiii of the February 1961 issue. These factors and seasonally adjusted data replace those published in BLS Special Labor Force Report No. 8, New Seasonal Adjustment Factors for Labor Force Components.

Table A. Seasonal adjustment factors for the labor force and major components, to be used for the period 1959-61

Month	Civilian labor force	Employment			Unemployment			
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Males		Females	
					Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over	Aged 14 to 19	Aged 20 and over
Jan...	97.7	96.8	81.0	98.6	96.5	124.6	73.8	110.6
Feb...	97.8	96.8	80.5	98.5	95.2	131.9	75.2	108.6
Mar...	98.4	97.7	86.2	98.9	91.0	124.6	76.2	108.0
Apr...	99.0	98.8	95.0	99.2	85.0	108.1	88.3	99.3
May...	100.2	100.3	106.7	99.6	93.0	94.7	110.0	99.4
June..	102.6	102.1	119.5	100.2	172.6	92.8	203.0	100.3
July..	102.8	102.6	117.6	101.0	141.7	90.9	149.3	102.4
Aug...	101.8	102.3	111.3	101.3	99.4	84.9	99.4	99.7
Sept..	100.2	101.1	108.8	100.3	76.9	79.3	86.0	96.0
Oct...	100.7	101.7	110.4	100.9	75.8	77.0	73.5	93.8
Nov...	99.8	100.2	97.7	100.5	82.9	90.3	92.8	97.9
Dec...	99.2	99.4	85.6	101.0	89.8	101.1	72.7	88.5

Reliability of the Estimates

Since the estimates are based on a sample, they may differ from the figures that would have been obtained if it were possible to take a complete census using the same schedules and procedures.

The standard error is a measure of sampling variability, that is, the variations that might occur by chance because only a sample of the population is surveyed. The chances are about two out of three that an estimate from the sample would differ from a complete census by less than the standard error. The chances are about 19 out of 20 that the difference would be less than twice the standard error.

Table B shows the average standard error for the major employment status categories, by sex, computed from data for 12 recent months. Estimates of change derived from the survey are also subject to sampling variability. The standard error of change for consecutive months is also shown in table B. The standard errors of level shown in table B are acceptable approximations of the standard errors of year-to-year change.

Table B. Average standard error of major employment status categories

(In thousands)

Employment status and sex	Average standard error of--	
	Monthly level	Month-to-month change (consecutive months only)
BOTH SEXES		
Labor force and total employment.	250	180
Agriculture	200	120
Nonagricultural employment	300	180
Unemployment	100	100
MALE		
Labor force and total employment.	120	90
Agriculture	180	90
Nonagricultural employment	200	120
Unemployment	75	90
FEMALE		
Labor force and total employment.	180	150
Agriculture	75	55
Nonagricultural employment	180	120
Unemployment	65	65

The figures presented in table C are to be used for other characteristics and are approximations of the standard errors of all such characteristics. They should be interpreted as providing an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard errors rather than as the precise standard error for any specific item.

Table C. Standard error of level of monthly estimates

(In thousands)

Size of estimate	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white	Total or white	Non-white
10	5	5	7	5	5	5
50	11	10	14	10	10	10
100	15	14	20	14	14	14
250	24	21	31	21	22	21
500	34	30	43	30	31	30
1,000	48	40	60	40	45	40
2,500	75	50	90	50	70	50
5,000	100	50	110	....	100	....
10,000	140	....	140	....	130	....
20,000	180	....	150	....	170	....
30,000	210	....	....	....	....	....
40,000	220	....	....	....	....	....

The standard error of the change in an item from one month to the next month is more closely related to the standard error of the monthly level for that item than to the size of the specific month-to-month change itself. Thus, in order to use the approximations to the standard errors of month-to-month changes as presented in table D, it is first necessary to obtain the standard error of the monthly level of the item in table C, and then find the standard error of the month-to-month change in table D corresponding to this standard error of level. It should be noted that table D applies to estimates of change between 2 consecutive months. For changes between the current month and the same month last year, the standard errors of level shown in table C are acceptable approximations.

Illustration: Assume that the tables showed the total number of persons working a specific number of hours, as 15,000,000, an increase of 500,000 over the previous month. Linear interpolation in the first column of table C shows that the standard error of 15,000,000 is about 160,000. Consequently, the chances are about 68 out of 100 that the figure which would have been obtained from a complete count of the number of persons working the given number of hours would have differed by less than 160,000 from the sample estimate. Using the 160,000 as the standard error of the monthly level in table D, it may be seen that the standard error of the 500,000 increase is about 135,000.

Table D. Standard error of estimates of month-to-month change

(In thousands)

Standard error of monthly level	Standard error of month-to-month change	
	Estimates relating to agricultural employment	All estimates except those relating to agricultural employment
10	14	12
25	35	26
50	70	48
100	100	90
150	110	130
200	...	160
250	...	190
300	...	220

The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed by using sample data for both numerator and denominator depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. Where the numerator is a subclass of the denominator, estimated percentages are relatively more reliable than the corresponding absolute estimates of the numerator of the percentage, particularly if the percentage is large (50 percent or greater). Table E shows the standard errors for percentages derived from the survey. Linear interpolation may be used for percentages and base figures not shown in table E.

Table E. Standard error of percentages

Estimated percentage	Base of percentage (thousands)					
	150	250	500	1,000	2,000	3,000
1 or 99	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	.8	.5	.4	.3
5 or 95	2.2	1.7	1.2	.9	.6	.5
10 or 90	3.0	2.3	1.7	1.2	.8	.7
15 or 85	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.4	1.0	.8
20 or 80	4.0	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9
25 or 75	4.2	3.4	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.0
35 or 65	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.9	1.3	1.1
50	4.9	3.9	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.1
	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	75,000	
1 or 99	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
2 or 98	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	
5 or 95	.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	
10 or 90	.5	.4	.2	.2	.1	
15 or 85	.6	.4	.3	.2	.2	
20 or 80	.7	.5	.3	.2	.2	
25 or 75	.8	.5	.3	.2	.2	
35 or 65	.8	.6	.4	.3	.2	
50	.9	.6	.4	.3	.2	

ESTABLISHMENT DATA

COLLECTION

Payroll reports provide current information on wage and salary employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover in nonfarm establishments, by geographic location.

Federal-State Cooperation

Under cooperative arrangements with State agencies, the respondent fills out only 1 employment or labor turnover schedule, which is then used for national, State, and area estimates. This eliminates duplicate reporting on the part of respondents and, together with the use of identical techniques at the national and State levels, ensures maximum geographic comparability of estimates.

State agencies mail the forms to the establishments and examine the returns for consistency, accuracy, and completeness. The States use the information to prepare State and area series and then send the data to the BLS for use in preparing the national series. The BLS and the Bureau of Employment Security jointly finance the current employment statistics program in 43 States, the turnover program in 41 States.

Shuttle Schedules

The Form BLS 790 is used to collect employment, payroll, and man-hours data, Form 1219 labor turnover data. Both schedules are of the "shuttle" type, with space for each month of the calendar year.

The BLS 790 provides for entry of data on the number of full- and part-time workers on the payrolls of nonagricultural establishments for the pay period ending nearest the 15th of each month. The labor turnover schedule provides for the collection of information on the total number of accessions and separations, by type, during the calendar month.

INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION

Establishments are classified into industries on the basis of their principal product or activity determined from information on annual sales volume. This information is collected each year on a product supplement to the monthly 790 or 1219 report. In the case of an establishment making more than one product or engaging in more than one activity, the entire employment of the establishment is included under the industry indicated by the most important product or activity.

Prior to publication of State and area data for January 1959, all national, State, and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover series were classified in accordance with the following documents: (1) For manufacturing, Standard Industrial Classification Manual, Volume I, Bureau of the Budget, 1945, and (2) for nonmanufacturing, Industrial Classification Code, Social Security Board, 1942. Beginning with January 1959 (with an overlap for 1958), State and area series are classified under the revised Standard Industrial Classification Manual published in 1957. The national industry statistics will be converted to the 1957 SIC in 1961.

COVERAGE

Employment, Hours, and Earnings

Monthly reports on employment and, for most industries, payroll and man-hours are obtained from approximately 180,000 establishments. The table below shows the approximate proportion of total employment in each industry division covered by the group of establishments furnishing monthly employment data. The coverage for individual industries within the division may vary from the proportions shown.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS employment and payrolls sample 1/

Industry division	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Mining	3,500	393,000	47
Contract construction	22,000	860,000	26
Manufacturing	43,900	11,779,000	69
Transportation and public utilities: Interstate railroads (ICC)	---	1,152,000	97
Other transportation and public utilities	15,700	1,693,000	57
Wholesale and retail trade	65,100	2,244,000	20
Finance, insurance, and real estate	12,900	757,000	33
Service and miscellaneous	11,400	848,000	13
Government:			
Federal (Civil Service Commission) 2/	---	2,196,000	100
State and local	5,800	3,148,000	63

1/ Since some firms do not report payroll and man-hour information, hours and earnings estimates may be based on a slightly smaller sample than employment estimates.

2/ State and area estimates of Federal employment are based on 2,300 reports covering 1,430,000 employees, collected through the BLS-State cooperative program.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover reports are received from approximately 10,500 establishments in the manufacturing, mining, and communication industries (see table below). The following manufacturing industries are excluded from the labor turnover sample: Printing, publishing, and allied industries (since April 1943); canning and preserving fruits, vegetables, and sea foods; women's and misses' outerwear; and fertilizer.

Approximate size and coverage of BLS labor turnover sample used in computing national rates

Industry	Number of establishments in sample	Employees	
		Number in sample	Percent of total
Manufacturing	10,200	5,994,000	39
Durable goods	6,400	4,199,000	43
Nondurable goods	3,800	1,795,000	32
Metal mining	120	57,000	53
Coal mining:			
Anthracite	20	6,000	19
Bituminous	200	71,000	32
Communication:			
Telephone	(1/)	661,000	88
Telegraph	(1/)	28,000	65

1/ Does not apply.

CONCEPTS

Industry Employment

Employment data for all except Federal Government refer to persons on establishment payrolls who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For Federal Government establishments, current data generally refer to persons who received pay for the last day of the month.

The data exclude proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers in households. Salaried officers of corporations are included. Government employment covers only civilian employees; Federal military personnel are shown separately, but their number is excluded from total nonagricultural employment.

Persons on an establishment payroll who are on paid sick leave (when pay is received directly from the firm), paid holiday, or paid vacation, or who work during a part of the pay period and are unemployed or on strike during the rest of the period, are counted as employed. Persons are not counted as employed who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire period, or who are hired but do not report to work during the period.

Benchmark Adjustments

Employment estimates are periodically compared with complete counts of employment in the various industries defined as nonagricultural, and appropriate adjustments made as indicated by the total counts or benchmarks. The comparison made for the first 3 months of 1957, the last benchmark adjustment, resulted in changes amounting to 0.5 percent of all nonagricultural employment, identical with the extent of the adjustment to the first quarter 1956 benchmark. The changes were less than 0.5 percent for three of the eight major industry divisions; under 2 percent for two other divisions; and 3.2, 3.3, and 6.4 percent for the remaining three divisions. The manufacturing total was changed by only 0.1 percent for the second successive year. Within manufacturing, the benchmark and estimate differed by 1.0 percent or less in 39 of the 132 individual industries, 41 industries were adjusted by 1.1 to 2.5 percent, and an additional 27 industries differed by 2.6-5.0 percent. One significant cause of differences between the benchmark and estimate is the change in industrial classification of individual firms, which is usually not reflected in BLS estimates until they are adjusted to new benchmarks. Other causes are sampling and response errors.

The basic sources of benchmark information are the quarterly tabulations of employment data, by industry, compiled by State agencies from reports of establishments covered under State unemployment insurance laws. These tabulations are prepared under Bureau of Employment Security direction. Supplementary tabulations prepared by the U.S. Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance are used for the group of establishments exempt from State unemployment insurance laws because of their

small size. Benchmarks for industries wholly or partly excluded from the unemployment insurance laws are derived from a variety of other sources.

The BLS estimates relating to the benchmark quarter (the first quarter of the year) are compared with the new benchmark levels, industry by industry. Where revisions are necessary, the monthly estimates are adjusted between the new benchmark and the preceding one. The new benchmark for each industry is then projected to the current month by use of the sample trends. Under this procedure, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment while the sample is used to measure the month-to-month changes in the level.

Seasonal Adjustment

Employment series for many industries reflect a regularly recurring seasonal movement which can be measured on the basis of past experience. By eliminating that part of the change in employment which can be ascribed to usual seasonal variation, it is possible to clarify the cyclical and other nonseasonal movements in the series. Seasonally adjusted employment aggregates are published. These estimates are derived by the use of factors based on free-hand adjustments of 12-month moving averages. Seasonal factors are available on request.

The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method presently used for the labor force and weekly hours series (see pages 3-E and 7-E) will eventually be applied to the industry employment series. In order to avoid an interim revision, the shift to the new seasonal adjustment method for the latter series will be made at the time the series are converted to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification in 1961.

Industry Hours and Earnings

Hours and earnings data are derived from reports of payrolls and man-hours for production and related workers or nonsupervisory employees. These terms are defined below. When the pay period reported is longer than 1 week, the figures are reduced to a weekly basis.

Production and Related Workers include working foremen and all nonsupervisory workers (including leadmen and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and watchman services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (e.g., power plant), and recordkeeping and other services closely associated with the above production operations.

Nonsupervisory Employees include employees (not above the working supervisory level) such as office and clerical workers, repairmen, salespersons, operators, drivers, attendants, service employees, linemen, laborers, janitors, watchmen, and similar occupational levels, and other employees whose services are closely associated with those of the employees listed.

Payroll covers the payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. The payroll is reported before deductions of any kind, e.g., old-age and unemployment insurance, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also included is pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm. Bonuses (unless earned and paid regularly each pay period), other pay not earned in pay period reported (e.g., retroactive pay), and the value of free rent, fuel, meals, or other payment in kind are excluded.

Man-Hours cover man-hours worked or paid for, during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month, for production, construction, and nonsupervisory workers. The man-hours include hours paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay is received directly from the firm.

Overtime Hours cover premium overtime hours of production and related workers during the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. Overtime hours are those for which premiums were paid because the hours were in excess of the number of hours of either the straight-time workday or workweek. Weekend and holiday hours are included only if premium wage rates were paid. Hours for which only shift differential, hazard, incentive, or other similar types of premiums were paid are excluded.

Gross Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

Average hourly earnings for manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries are on a "gross" basis, reflecting not only changes in basic hourly and incentive wage rates, but also such variable factors as premium pay for overtime and late-shift work, and changes in output of workers paid on an incentive plan. Employment shifts between relatively high-paid and low-paid work and changes in workers' earnings in individual establishments also affect the general earnings averages. Averages for groups and divisions further reflect changes in average hourly earnings for individual industries.

Averages of hourly earnings differ from wage rates. Earnings are the actual return to the worker for a stated period of time, while rates are the amounts stipulated for a given unit of work or time. The earnings series, however, does not measure the level of total labor costs on the part of the employer since the following are excluded: Irregular bonuses, retroactive items, payments of various welfare benefits, payroll taxes paid by employers, and earnings for those employees not covered under the production-worker or nonsupervisory-employee definitions.

Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings. Therefore, weekly earnings are affected not only by changes in gross average hourly earnings, but also by changes in the length of the workweek, part-time work, stoppages for varying causes, labor turnover, and absenteeism.

Average Weekly Hours

The workweek information relates to the average hours for which pay was received, and is different from standard or scheduled hours. Such factors as absenteeism, labor turnover, part-time work, and stoppages cause average weekly hours to be lower than scheduled hours of work for an establishment. Group averages further reflect changes in the workweek of component industries.

Average Overtime Hours

The overtime hours represent that portion of the gross average weekly hours which were in excess of regular hours and for which premium payments were made. If an employee works on a paid holiday at regular rates, receiving as total compensation his holiday pay plus straight-time pay for hours worked that day, no overtime hours would be reported.

Since overtime hours are premium hours by definition, the gross weekly hours and overtime hours do not necessarily move in the same direction from month to month; for example, premiums may be paid for hours in excess of the straight-time workday although less than a full week is worked. Diverse trends on the industry-group level may also be caused by a marked change in gross hours for a component industry where little or no overtime was worked in both the previous and current months. In addition, such factors as stoppages, absenteeism, and labor turnover may not have the same influence on overtime hours as on gross hours.

Spendable Average Weekly Earnings

Spendable average weekly earnings in current dollars are obtained by deducting estimated Federal social security and income taxes from gross weekly earnings. The amount of income tax liability depends on the number of dependents supported by the worker, as well as on the level of his gross income. To reflect these variables, spendable earnings are computed for two types of income receivers--a worker with no dependents, and a worker with three dependents. The computations are based on the gross average weekly earnings for all production and related workers in manufacturing, mining, or contract construction without regard to marital status, family composition, or total family income.

"Real" earnings are computed by dividing the current Consumer Price Index into the earnings average for the current month. The resulting level of earnings expressed in 1947-49 dollars is thus adjusted for changes in purchasing power since the base period.

Average Hourly Earnings Excluding Overtime

Average hourly earnings excluding premium overtime

pay are computed by dividing the total production-worker payroll for the industry group by the sum of total production-worker man-hours and one-half of total overtime man-hours. Prior to January 1956, data were based on the application of adjustment factors to gross average hourly earnings (as described in the Monthly Labor Review, May 1950, pp. 537-540). Both methods eliminate only the earnings due to overtime paid for at one and one-half times the straight-time rates. No adjustment is made for other premium payment provisions, such as holiday work, late-shift work, and overtime rates other than time and one-half.

Indexes of Aggregate Weekly Payrolls and Man-Hours

The indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls and man-hours are prepared by dividing the current month's aggregate by the monthly average for the 1947-49 period. The man-hour aggregates are the product of average weekly hours and production-worker employment, and the payroll aggregates are the product of gross average weekly earnings and production-worker employment.

Railroad Hours and Earnings

The figures for Class I railroads (excluding switching and terminal companies) are based on monthly data summarized in the M-300 report of the Interstate Commerce Commission and relate to all employees who received pay during the month except executives, officials, and staff assistants (ICC Group I). Gross average hourly earnings are computed by dividing total compensation by total hours paid for. Average weekly hours are obtained by dividing the total number of hours paid for, reduced to a weekly basis, by the number of employees, as defined above. Gross average weekly earnings are derived by multiplying average weekly hours by average hourly earnings.

Seasonal adjustment

Seasonally adjusted average weekly hours for selected industries were introduced in the July 1960 issue of Employment and Earnings. The new adaptation of the standard ratio-to-moving average method used for the labor force series (see page 3-E) was also used to adjust the weekly hours data for seasonality.

Labor Turnover

Labor turnover is the gross movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employment status with respect to individual establishments. This movement, which relates to a calendar month, is divided into two broad types: Accessions (new hires and rehires) and separations (terminations of employment initiated by either employer or employee). Each type of action is cumulated for a calendar month and expressed as a rate per 100 employees. The data relate to all employees, whether full- or part-time, permanent or temporary, including executive, office, sales, other salaried personnel, and production workers. Transfers to another establishment of the company are included beginning with January 1959.

Separations are terminations of employment during the calendar month and are classified according to cause: Quits, layoffs, and other separations, as defined below.

Quits are terminations of employment initiated by employees, failure to report after being hired, and unauthorized absences, if on the last day of the month the person has been absent more than 7 consecutive calendar days.

Layoffs are suspensions without pay lasting or expected to last more than 7 consecutive calendar days, initiated by the employer without prejudice to the worker.

Other separations, which are not published separately but are included in total separations, are terminations of employment because of discharge, permanent disability, death, retirement, transfers to another establishment of the company, and entrance into the Armed Forces expected to last more than 30 consecutive calendar days.

Accessions are the total number of permanent and temporary additions to the employment roll including both new and rehired employees.

New hires are temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of former employees not recalled by the employer, or persons who have never before been employed in the establishment, except for those transferred from other establishments of the company.

Other accessions, which are not published separately but are included in total accessions, are all additions to the employment roll which are not classified as new hires.

Comparability With Employment Series

Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries reflected by labor turnover rates are not comparable with the changes shown in the Bureau's employment series for the following reasons: (1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment reports refer to the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; (2) the turnover sample excludes certain industries (see Coverage, p. 5-E); (3) plants on strike are not included in the turnover computations beginning with the month the strike starts through the month the workers return; the influence of such stoppages is reflected, however, in the employment figures.

STATISTICS FOR STATES AND AREAS

State and area employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover data are collected and prepared by State agencies in cooperation with BLS. Additional industry detail may be obtained from the State agencies listed on the inside back cover. These statistics are based on the same establishment reports used by BLS for preparing national estimates. For employment, the sum of the State figures may differ slightly from the equivalent official U.S. totals because of differences in the timing of benchmark adjustments, slightly varying methods of computation, and, since January 1959, a different classification system. (See Industrial Classification, p. 5-E.)

For Alaska and Hawaii, satisfactory employment estimates cannot be derived by subtracting the U.S. totals without Alaska and Hawaii from the totals including the 2 new States.

ESTIMATING METHODS

The procedures used for estimating industry employment, hours, earnings, and labor turnover statistics are summarized in the following table. Details are given in the appropriate technical notes, which are available on request.

Summary of Methods for Computing Industry Statistics on Employment, Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover

Item	Individual manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries	Total nonagricultural divisions, major groups, and groups
	Monthly Data	
All employees	All-employee estimate for previous month multiplied by ratio of all employees in current month to all employees in previous month, for sample establishments which reported for both months.	Sum of all-employee estimates for component industries.
Production or nonsupervisory workers; Women employees	All-employee estimate for current month multiplied by (1) ratio of production or nonsupervisory workers to all employees in sample establishments for current month, (2) ratio of women to all employees.	Sum of production- or nonsupervisory-worker estimates, or women estimates, for component industries.
Gross average weekly hours	Production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours divided by number of production or nonsupervisory workers.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the average weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Production-worker overtime man-hours divided by number of production workers.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the average weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Total production- or nonsupervisory-worker payroll divided by total production- or nonsupervisory-worker man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the average hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates (total, men, and women)	The number of particular actions (e.g., quits) in reporting firms divided by total employment in those firms. The result is multiplied by 100. For men (or women), the number of men (women) who quit is divided by the total number of men (women) employed.	Average, weighted by employment, of the rates for component industries.
	Annual Average Data	
All employees and production or nonsupervisory workers	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly estimates divided by 12.
Gross average weekly hours	Annual total of aggregate man-hours (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by average weekly hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly hours for component industries.
Average weekly overtime hours	Annual total of aggregate overtime man-hours (production-worker employment multiplied by average weekly overtime hours) divided by annual sum of employment.	Average, weighted by production-worker employment, of the annual averages of weekly overtime hours for component industries.
Gross average hourly earnings	Annual total of aggregate payrolls (production- or nonsupervisory-worker employment multiplied by weekly earnings) divided by annual aggregate man-hours.	Average, weighted by aggregate man-hours, of the annual averages of hourly earnings for component industries.
Gross average weekly earnings	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.	Product of gross average weekly hours and average hourly earnings.
Labor turnover rates	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.	Sum of monthly rates divided by 12.

Employment Statistics Data

Available from the BLS

Use order blank below

INDIVIDUAL HISTORICAL SUMMARY TABLES of national data for each industry or special series contained in tables B-2 through B-6, C-3 through C-6, and D-2 and D-3. When ordering, specify the particular industry or series desired - see table for title of industry.

GUIDE TO EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS OF BLS Shows the beginning date of industry series on all employees, production workers, hours and earnings, and labor turnover rates published on a national basis and gives each industry definition.

STATE EMPLOYMENT Individual historical summary tables for each State, by industry division. These data were compiled prior to conversion of State series to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification, and are not comparable with currently published series. See Announcement in March 1959 Employment and Earnings.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1957 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings were published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies before conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO STATE EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS, 1960 Shows the industries for which employment and/or hours and earnings are currently published on a statewide basis by cooperating State agencies, based on the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

GUIDE TO AREA EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Shows the industries for which published employment and/or hours and earnings are available for each metropolitan area included in the cooperative program, both prior to and after conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

AREA GUIDE TO INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS Names the published industry series and lists under each industry all those metropolitan areas for which employment and/or hours and earnings series were available prior to conversion to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Labor Force Data

Labor Force--Concepts and Methods Used in the Current Employment and Unemployment Statistics

Establishment Data

Measurement of Industrial Employment
Hours and Earnings in Nonagricultural Industries
Revisions of Employment, Hours and Earnings
The Calculation and Uses of the Spendable Earnings Series
Measurement of Labor Turnover

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ALABAMA	-Department of Industrial Relations, Montgomery 4.
ALASKA	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Juneau.
ARIZONA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Employment Security Commission, Phoenix.
ARKANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	-Division of Labor Statistics and Research, Department of Industrial Relations, San Francisco 1 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14 (Turnover).
COLORADO*	-U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Denver 2.
CONNECTICUT	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	-U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	-Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	-Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	-Employment Security Agency, Boise.
ILLINOIS*	-Division of Unemployment Compensation and State Employment Service, Department of Labor, Chicago 6.
INDIANA	-Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 4.
IOWA	-Employment Security Commission, Des Moines 8.
KANSAS	-Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	-Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	-Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor and Industries, Boston 16 (Employment). Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15 (Turnover).
MICHIGAN*	-Employment Security Commission, Detroit 2.
MINNESOTA	-Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	-Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
MISSOURI	-Division of Employment Security, Jefferson City.
MONTANA	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Helena.
NEBRASKA	-Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Lincoln 1.
NEVADA	-Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	-Department of Employment Security, Concord.
NEW JERSEY*	-Bureau of Statistics and Records, Department of Labor and Industry, Trenton 25.
NEW MEXICO	-Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	-Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	-Division of Statistics, Department of Labor, Raleigh (Employment). Bureau of Research and Statistics, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh (Turnover).
NORTH DAKOTA	-Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OHIO*	-Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Columbus 16.
OKLAHOMA	-Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
OREGON	-Department of Employment, Salem.
PENNSYLVANIA*	-Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor and Industry, Harrisburg.
RHODE ISLAND	-Division of Statistics and Census, Department of Labor, Providence 3 (Employment). Department of Employment Security, Providence 3 (Turnover).
SOUTH CAROLINA	-Employment Security Commission, Columbia 1.
SOUTH DAKOTA	-Employment Security Department, Aberdeen.
TENNESSEE	-Department of Employment Security, Nashville 3.
TEXAS	-Employment Commission, Austin 1.
UTAH*	-Department of Employment Security, Industrial Commission, Salt Lake City 10.
VERMONT	-Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
VIRGINIA	-Division of Research and Statistics, Department of Labor and Industry, Richmond 14 (Employment). Employment Commission, Richmond 11 (Turnover).
WASHINGTON	-Employment Security Department, Olympia.
WEST VIRGINIA	-Department of Employment Security, Charleston 5.
WISCONSIN*	-Unemployment Compensation Department, Industrial Commission, Madison 1.
WYOMING*	-Employment Security Commission, Casper.

*Employment statistics program only.

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